The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII....NO. 3942. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

LATEST

JOKES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

(OLD ARE OUTDONE.)

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus worth the last dollar a lady has in her purse? Because it is a belle in be delicious with it that believes for the most of it.

Why is the perfume of Phalon's Night-BLOOMING CEREUS like the honey-bee? Because it is sweet wherever it goes.)

From what bottle does every fair young maid first sip? From Phalon's Night-BLOOMING CEREUS.

How was a bottle of Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus improve the majesty of a monarch? As thus (chrysom) he sips the nectar within, reach he gale up to sup.

Why does all the World and his Wife Patronize PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS? Because they are delicious sips.

Why do the Parents of Phalon's Night-BLOOMING CEREUS make by the "score to the bottle, complete misers with every Superscription? Because they are not delicious sips.

In What Respect Does Phalon's Night-BLOOMING CEREUS resemble window glass? In this, that the moisture (nectar) would be worthless without it.

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus also an interjection? Because it is never introduced without being followed by a nearly unintelligible.

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus superior to certain agents formerly in use? Because it never makes a man look as his best when he is about to kiss a woman ever any thing he is whom a scent in his pocket.

Why Lord Edmund to Lady as the Inscription of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS. The letter is a token of every maiden to her daughter—and to be taken to by them.

Why is the Perfume of Phalon's Night-BLOOMING CEREUS like a scamp of evening service? Because it never gets lost.

A Lady, who Always Perfumes her Handkerchief with PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS declares that the pest an extract is not only her Night-Blooming Cereus but her Morning Glory.

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus like the Queen of Sheba? Because it is the choice among competitors.

How Does Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus differ from the ordinary floral extracts which it has displaced? Only in a single letter—it is stored, they are perfect.

Mrs. Mulberry Says "Comparisons Are odious," but for contrary and other extract but the perfume of with PHALON'S INIMITABLE NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, the connoisseurs in our odorous fauna the pronounce.

Why is the Odor of Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus like the Greek Fire? Because it is unquenchable.

What Oriental Locality Positioned by Lord Byron as the constituents of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS remains you of? The "Gardens of Gul," of course.

Why may Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus be called one of the best shots of the Golden Fleece? Because it is a perfume almost from the pistols of her accomplished flower.

What Rose Blooms by Night, Exhales Phalon's Night-BLOOMING CEREUS and a big earthquake? Only the—Gulf to make an added letter in the mouth.

Why is Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus like the bull's eye at a shooting match? Because it is the object of countless Misses.

Why does Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus remind you of Church's great Picture? Because at that contrary to the eye the thin of leaves on the Heart of the Andes, so does this wondrous extract convey to another sense their enchanting perfume; introducing, as it were, the Andes to your dressing-room, and make them Rosey dream.

What is the difference between a fair and odious child and an extensive furnisher of PHALON'S Scientific NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS? One is a sweet buddenette, and the other is sweet to the center.

Why is the Scent of Phalon's Night-BLOOMING CEREUS like "Moore's Melodies"? Because it is a volume of surpassing sweetness.

Wherefore Does Phalon's Night-Blooming CEREUS remind you of a fortune left by will. Because it enriches the air (heir.)

Because the Sensation Caused by the Fragrance of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS is that by instant, E. S. C. (Ecstasy.)

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus the good grooming to a rose born diligent by a lord gone? Because it is retreating after the "best."

In What Particular is the Odor of Phalon's NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS like the memory of the dead and Good? It never dies out.

In Which Quotation of "Blowers" is Phalon's NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS recommended? By Jane, through its bruncet.

What is the Distinction Between the Wreath of June and PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS? The garland of Summer, but the other is the standard of sweetness.

Why Does a Union Incursion into Rebeldom resemble a lady perfumed with PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS? Because each is greeted (a maid) for conquests.

To Those Who Vainly Try to Simulate His NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS Phalon offers as a motto the echo of his own name—I HE—ON!

The Cereus Grandiflora in the Hothouse flower that blooms under the moon; and PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS (its sweet essence) is the finest perfume under the sun.

Why is the Answer of Phalon's Night-Blooming CEREUS on a lady's handkerchief like Uriah over upon the wicked? Because it is found after many days.

Why is the Velocipedal Scout of Phalon's NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS like a bullet in an Armed? Because you can easily distinguish it from every other.

For what Reason is Phalon's Night-Blooming CEREUS like a Yankee? Because it is found in the interest of the belles a general all over the land.

The Lover and the Sheet of Note than when perfumed with PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, goes long for it.

Gentlemen, for a Public Dinner.—PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.—Its exclusive odor (you observe) is by styling it, say, "a basis every other natural I mean."

Why Because that Napoleon the Triumphs of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.—Three cheers.

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus like Gen. Grant? Because its presence cannot be attacked by any opposition.

Why accept the Counterfeiters of Phalon's NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, as tendered kind by the United States Government? Because they are issuing bad (s) coins.

How can you Make a Syrian Tree with PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS? Four can draw on the palm of your hand and you can—you'll into a fragrant Palm.

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus like a rich invitation from the Herald? Because it is a subscription.

Tell us, good poultry, why Phalon's NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS resembles the column of conundrums? Answer by the reader—Because every body is tickled with it.

There are many roads to popularity in New-York, and PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS is in possession of every centre—including Madison and the Fifth.

How to make a Fanatic Mad like a clever lad: Sprinkle it with PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

Place a few drops of Phalon's Night-BLOOMING CEREUS over your tail, fair lady, and they will make it fragrant as the "vale of Cashmere."

For What Reason may Phalon's Night-BLOOMING CEREUS be compared to George Washington? Because columns are set up in its honor.

In what way is the Popularity of Phalon's NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS most unmistakably demonstrated? In Broadway.

How do the Ladies of Boston Extend Popular their choice for PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS? By preserving it to the bay water, with which they are surrounded.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE GREAT CAMPAIGN.

ANOTHER TERRIFIC BATTLE.

Another Defeat of the Rebels.

THE REBEL RIGHT CRUSHED.

Three Brigades and Four Guns Captured.

The Rebel Intrenchments Occupied.

THE BATTLE NOT RENEWED YESTERDAY.

Authentic Details to Wednesday at 10 O'clock.

HANCOCK CROSSES THE RIVER PO.

The Rebel Army Becoming Disheartened.

Six Thousand Prisoners Captured.

Death of Brigadier-General Stevenson, of Massachusetts.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF GEN. BUTLER.

Later Intelligence from General Sherman.

Reliable Details from the War Office and Our Special Correspondents.

DISPATCHES FROM THE WAR OFFICE.

Advices from Gen. Grant to Tuesday at Five o'clock—The Enemy Driven to their Breastworks—Their First Line of Rifle-Pits Carried—The Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11.

Major-Gen. Dix:

Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac have just reached here, bearing dates to 5 o'clock P. M., of yesterday.

Both armies at that time held their positions at Spottsylvania Court-house, without any material change.

The enemy had been driven to their breastworks.

The Sixth Corps, under Gen. WRIGHT, had carried the first line of the enemy's rifle-pits.

There had been heavy skirmishing during the day.

Our wounded had reached Fredericksburgh, and during the night some were brought up to Washington.

The Surgeon-General reports that ample supplies of nurses, surgeons and medical stores have gone forward.

There has been nothing heard from Gen. GRANT or Gen. BURNS since my last dispatch of yesterday.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Second Dispatch—Nothing Later from the Army of the Potomac near from Gen. Butler—Intelligence from Gen. Sherman.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1864.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:

No intelligence has been received by this department from the Army of the Potomac since my dispatch of this morning.

A dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN, dated at Tunnel Hill, May 10, 7:30 P. M., states that McPHERSON had not attacked the enemy at Resaca, having found their position strongly fortified, and had taken his position at Snake Creek Gap.

Gen. SHERMAN was in front of Buzzard Roost Gap awaiting the arrival of a part of his forces.

This dispatch came by way of Knoxville and Cumberland Gap, having been delayed over twenty-four hours in consequence of a heavy storm that broke down all the lines south of Nashville.

No intelligence has been received to-day from Gen. BANKS's command, except that three hundred rebel prisoners, including one negro, had arrived at Fortress Monroe from City Point, in charge of a negro guard.

From Gen. BANKS' command nothing of recent date has been received.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

The Battle of Monday Evening—Hancock Crosses the River Po—Lee's Position and Line of Battle—Signs of Despondency on the Part of the Rebels—No Signs of Weariness in Grant's Army—Loss Out of Hancock—Six Thousand Prisoners Captured.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11.

The latest news received here from Gen GRANT's army relates to the operations of Monday and yesterday. The fight on Monday evening was very severe, inflicting a loss on our side of over two thousand men killed and wounded. It was brought on by HANCOCK, who, in his effort to take Spottsylvania Court-house, accomplished the crossing of the River Po under cover of a tremendous artillery fire, and established himself on the south bank.

LEE's army forms a line of battle immediately north of the Court-house. His left extends to Glady Run, and is protected by the block-house, curving northward. His centre occupies the high ground on the banks of the branch of the Po, with his right sweeping in similar curve south of this branch, and protected on its flank by the Ny River. His line presents the curves of capital letter B, with convex curves toward GRANT.

On yesterday morning SHERIDAN's cannon were heard away to the southward.

Although GRANT's losses are heavy his army presents no sign of weariness. All agree that he has handled his troops in a masterly manner.

LEE's men give unmistakable signs of despondency. They no longer cheer and fight, but charge or retreat in dogged silence. Many leaves begin to fall on him. He dissolves from direct assault, and has lost spirit. In an order to his army Monday, found on prisoners taken, he notified them that his communication with Richmond is broken, and no rations can be drawn from there.

His anxious efforts to procure supplies from Gordonsville have been unable to comply with this suggestion. They have not gathered a pound of provisions.

GRANT up to yesterday, had taken about 6,000 prisoners. A whole regiment was taken, the greater part of which was composed of men who had but a few weeks since been exchanged.

The Very Latest From the Battle-field—The Situation on Tuesday at 12 o'clock—Monday a Day of Quiet—Crossing of the Po by Hancock—Warren Advances His Line—The Fifth-corps—Rebel Dispatches Overhaul's Rank.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11.

Your correspondent, WM. SWINTON, sends the following to this Bureau:

IN FRONT OF SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, VA., TUESDAY, May 10, 1864.

The military situation at this hour (Tuesday, 12 M.) finds the line of the army drawn around Spottsylvania Court-House in the arc of a circle, the concave toward us. The enemy is in force at that point, and seems determined to dispute the passage. I mentioned in my letter of yesterday that the two armies ran a race from the Wilderness pass for Spottsylvania, but unfortunately the enemy won the race. This should not be interpreted as conveying any censure on the Army of the Potomac, which has marched with a new inspiration and a rapidity never before seen in its history. But the very necessities of our condition as the traveling party, with our old base abandoned and a new one not yet opened, obliges us to take immense trains, which, of course, retard the general movement of the army; the rebels constantly falling back on their base, and favored by their very poverty, can readily beat us on an equal start. It would certainly have been a great point gained had we been able to make Spottsylvania Court-house in advance of the enemy. An inspection of the map will show you that it is an important strategic point, being the point of divergence of the roads leading southward, both to the right and left. The enemy's occupation of it enables him to cover the withdrawal of his trains and at the same time bars our further advance, unless on the condition of an assault, which, in the country in which we are now fighting, is very destructive of life—or of a turning movement. It is probable that to-day will decide the question, and if, as we hope, it gives us Spottsylvania Court-house, we shall then be out of the Wilderness, and have a clear road on to Richmond.

Yesterday was intended to be a day of quietude, during which the army, fatigued by five days incessant marching and fighting, would have an opportunity to recuperate and renew the supplies of rations. Little occurred to interfere with this programme, although the rebels made an attack on WILCOX's Division of BURNSIDE's Corps, early in the afternoon. They were, however, handsomely repulsed, and BURNSIDE has the extreme left of our line, within a mile and a half of the Court-house.

About 6 o'clock last evening, Gen. HANCOCK, holding the right of our line, crossed Po Creek and seized the Block House Road, the direct line from Parker's Store to Spottsylvania Court-house. Immediately afterward, WARREN, who now has centre, advanced his line of battle, drove the rebels far half a mile, and took up a strong position. Up to the present hour, the situation remains as here described.

The rebels have as yet shown no disposition to assume the offensive at this point. It was confidently expected on Sunday night that an attack would take place on HANCOCK's front, toward the Catharpen Road, and on a line with the Brock Road. The troops showed great diligence in throwing up breastworks, and a brigade was advanced out for a mile or more from the main front over some cleared land. About an hour before sunset this attack was made. Immediately upon the retirement of the advance brigade, the enemy charged toward our line, but never reached it. They put a few guns in position, and shelled the woods for a while, but did no harm. A small number of Gen. BIRNEY's troops on whom the attack was principally made, were wounded by the enemy's musketry before they withdrew, having received more harm than they had done. Before this attack, our advance could see HILL's Corps marching south to join the main body, opposing our progress in front on the branch of the Po. As it was necessary to hold this position until it was certain the enemy were gone, Gen. HANCOCK did not stay the progress of the men engaged in forming breastworks, but added another line in the open ground around Todd's Tavern, a regiment of heavy artillery working all night to finish them. It was a very pretty sight. The lanterns of the workmen hung to the blossoming cherry-trees, and picturesque groups of soldiers digging and erecting the works, while batteries stood harnessed up, their cannoneers lying on the ground around the carriages, in wait for any emergency. At sunrise scouts advanced and found the enemy in small force; and about noonday Gen. HANCOCK left Gen. WARD's brigade to hold the position, and advanced with his corps toward the River Po, which by night he had, after considerable resistance, passed. Gen. BURNSIDE pushing out on the extreme left, advanced to a place in front of HANCOCK's (now WRIGHT's) corps. A reconnoissance by two regiments was made. These advanced some distance without meeting much resistance. At the same time the cannonade along some portions of the front was quite brisk between ours and the rebel artillery.

The prisoners we have are in apparent good condition. One fellow, who was taken with much trouble, explained his determined efforts to avoid capture, on the ground that it was currently reported that we should massacre all our prisoners, in revenge for the slaughter of our negro soldiers.

We have fewer stragglers than usual, though not so few as might be. It is not easy to straggle in a country where there is no communication, and guerrillas loaf around, the army to pick up any waif or estray sleeping in the woods. The Provost-guard has all it can do, to keep the lingerers up to their duty.

Gen. PATRICK had quite a brigade of them one day, and I believe had serious thoughts of making a charge with them.

The same intolerable heat which we have had ever since this movement commenced still continues, and numerous cases of *coup de soleil* happen every day. It is, however, our compensation for the heat that it keeps the roads in excellent travelling condition, saving and excepting the dust, which is here of a most malignant type.

Gen. WRIGHT, who formerly commanded a division of the Sixth, is now in command of that Corps so grievously deprived of its head by the death of the beloved SEDGWICK, the details of which I yesterday sent you. The grief at this sad event intensifies as it becomes known throughout the army. An effort was at first made to keep the sad fact from the knowledge of his men. Gen. WRIGHT is an excellent soldier, and will command the Sixth well.

The road which our troops took runs from Orange Court-house to Fredericksburgh, and is forty-one miles long. It crosses no river. Proceeding from Orange Court-house, we come at a distance of ten miles to Verdiersville; ten miles further brings us to Parker's Store; six miles further to Wilderness; five miles further to Chancellorsville; ten miles more to Fredericksburgh.

The following is published in the Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 7th inst., as the dispatch of its special correspondent, "Saltus," and gives an account of the second day's—Friday's—engagement:

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Friday, May 6.

The enemy renewed the attack this morning with great violence, attempting to turn our right and get between us and Richmond. Every attack of the enemy was repulsed. We have driven him some distance on the left, but he is very stubborn on the right, but is now giving way.

Lieut.-Gen. LONGSTREET had turned the enemy's left, and was steadily pushing him back, when he was severely wounded. He was shot by *Mahone's Brigade through mistake*. Gen. LONGSTREET is doing well. He and his command saved the day on the right. The artillery took but little part on either side on account of the woods and the nature of the ground. Our loss is very severe, including many valuable officers. Gen. WADSWORTH, of the Yankee army, was killed. The battle was fought in the wilderness, and will probably be designated as "the battle of the Wilderness." The enemy has been pushed back toward Chancellorsville and Fredericksburgh. Everything looks well for our success.

To complete all the rebel material illustrative of the battle of the wilderness, I append a copy of a dispatch from Gen. JOHN PEGRAM to Gen. JEB. STUART, which was obtained by the capture of the courier carrying it, and which shows the important fact that LONGSTREET, after fighting our right under SEDGWICK in the morning, made a rapid march, united with A. P. HILL, and assisted in the tremendous effort made to roll up HANCOCK's left on the afternoon of the same day, all the circumstances of which I have detailed in former letters:

GENERAL: I learn from Gen. R. E. LEE that the enemy attacked EWELL early this morning, and were repulsed as usual. There was some confusion in HILL's Corps, but as soon as LONGSTREET came up, he commenced driving the enemy, and has been doing so up to this time, 7:30 P. M. Gen. LEE says you can render him very essential service by a vigorous attack on the enemy's left.

PEGRAM.

Oddly enough, the attack was made near Todd's Tavern, but STUART was badly whipped by our cavalry, and the essential service was not rendered.

In regard to BUTLER's operations, the latest we have received here is from a dispatch of Gen. PICKETT, which I inclose:

The movement of the enemy on the south side are as yet but little known, with the exception of a general intention to flank Drewry's Bluff. A gentleman, who left City Point Thursday, about 5 o'clock, says that on that afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the enemy landed a force of some two thousand at City Point. The main bulk of the enemy's force proceeded to Bermuda Hundred, about three miles higher up, Jones River, where they landed a force variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand men. Bermuda Hundreds is over the mouth of the Appomattox River, on its western bank, and but ten miles from Drewry's Bluff. It is also within two or three hours' march of the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad.

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G. E. PICKETT,
Major-General Commanding.

In regard to AVERELL's progress, the same journal gives the following:

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Just as I close this letter a heavy cannonading has commenced in the front, for which I leave immediately.

News from Gens. Grant and Meade—Pursuit of the Rebels—Capture of Prisoners—The Stubborn Fight on Sunday—A List of Wounded.

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The fight on Sunday, near Spottsylvania, was desperate, and as its beginning was decidedly against us. Reinforcements, however, came up in time to save the day, and the enemy were handsomely repulsed.

The prisoners captured are about equal on both sides. In our present position artillery can be used with effect, which was impossible while we were in the Wilderness. Heavy and continuous cannonading, beginning at daylight on Monday, was heard at Fredericksburgh, in the direction of Spottsylvania Court-house—an evidence that the battle had been renewed.

The fighting up to noon yesterday had been of with vigor in the neighborhood of Spottsylvania Court-house. Our forces have intrenched themselves at that point, and though having fought five days and nights, aside from performing heavy marches under a broiling sun, they exhibit not the least willingness to give up, but encouraged by the successful termination of the battles in the Wilderness, from which they drove the enemy with great loss, and encouraged by the presence of Gen. GRANT and a determination to push to Richmond, they have thus far baffled all efforts of the enemy to drive them back or turn our flanks.

On Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, the head of columns of ambulances and army wagons reached Fredericksburgh by the plank road from Chancellorsville. They comprised men who had been wounded in the battle in the Wilderness on Tuesday and Wednesday, and most of whom had lain in the field hospitals. The cases comprised mainly gunshot wounds in the lower limbs and body, the rebels having fired generally low in this engagement.

A Day of Rest—The Army Supplies—Gen. Lee Ordered Supplies to be Captured from the Yankees—The Cavalry Operations—Particulars of Gen. Sedgwick's Death.

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Gunships abound throughout the country in our rear.

A report gained credence on Tuesday that our cavalry had captured at Guinea's Station a train of cars which had been sent from Richmond for the rebel wounded, and that they had set the train afloat.

The bodies of Gens. SEDGWICK, WADSWORTH and HAYS reached Washington to-night.

A large number of wounded have arrived from Aquia Creek.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11—1 A. M.

The wounded are arriving in large numbers. The steamer *Keyport*, with nearly 600 on board, arrived here from Aquia Creek last night. Other vessels, freighted with wounded and rebel, have just reached the wharf. The rebels at Gen. SEDGWICK, HAYS and WADSWORTH were brought up on the *Keyport*. The following wounded General officers were also brought up: Gen. GETTY, wounded in the shoulder; Gen. TIDBALL, of Cavalry Corps, wounded in abdomen; Gen. J. C. ROBINSON, in right leg; Gen. BARNES, in right leg.

Rebel prisoners captured on Monday morning report LONGSTREET's death.

The Seventy-sixth New York Regiment lost three color companies, B, F and K, as prisoners. The loss of the regiment amounts entire to 300 men. Col. RUFUS STONE, of the Bucktail regiment, was injured in action by his horse falling, by which his wounds received at Gettysburgh were reopened, which so far disabled him as to cause his withdrawal from the field. Capt. COMS. A. A. G. to Gen. MARS, prisoner; Asst. Adjt.-Gens. MANN and LEE, of Gen. WARD's Staff, are missing; Col. CRAIG, One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania, wounded; Col. LEARY, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania, wounded; Lieut.-Col. GARDENIAL, commanding One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, wounded; Major of the Third Maine, wounded; Maj. MASON, First United States Sharpshooters, prisoner.

Gen. SEDGWICK was killed while, occupied in making out a plan of the fighting-ground for his command. His staff were around him at the time, when a rebel sharpshooter fired three shots at him. One of his aids remarked that they were making a target of him, when he replied that there was no danger of his being hit at that distance. A moment after the fatal bullet struck him in the face, killing him instantly.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Sedgwick's Successor—No Movement on Monday—Rumors of Lee's Overthrow.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11.

Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac speak of Gen. WRIGHT, who succeeds the late Gen. SEDGWICK, as an able soldier, and who will not fail to secure the confidence of those over whom he is placed.

No movement of our army was intended to be made on Monday, but a brief period of rest given the soldiers after their heavy labors during the past week.

All was very quiet along the lines until late in the afternoon of Monday.

It was thought that the rebels were probably falling back, or that Gen. LEE had already gone to Richmond to meet Gen. BANKS, who was reported as being close to that place, and therefore a move must be determined on on our part, and our forces commenced moving at 5½ o'clock on Monday evening.

The Battle of Tuesday—The River Po Crossed—The Enemy Forced Back Three-Fourths of a Mile—The Wounded Going to Belle Plain.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11—8 A. M.

Nothing has been received here of any moment to Gen. GRANT's army.

The impression prevailed in the army yesterday that Gen. LEE was about to cross the North Anna River.

The entire line moved forward, the right resting of Gen. BURNS's and Gen. GIBBON's Divisions of the Second Corps; and Gen. CRAWFORD's Brigade of the 5th Corps, with Gen. WARREN, on the left, connecting with the Sixth Corps, forming the left.

The right crossed a branch of the River Po and charged on a rebel line of battle, which was posted on a small ridge, but which quickly fled, and the enemy were driven from their position, being hid from view by dense woods.

An attempt was made to carry this position, but it failed, when Gen. ROBINSON rode up in front of his men and ordered a charge. The charge came on, and taking the rebels by surprise, with loud and enthusiastic cheers, and without a line, rushed on the attack in quick pursuit of the rebels.

A terrible fire of musketry from the rebels met them in the rear, and Gen. ROBINSON being wounded, and severely also to keep his seat in the saddle, the column was forced to fall back.

The whole affair cost us about three hundred men, and the loss of the services of one of the ablest and bravest Generals in the army.

The Pennsylvania Reserves were otherwise not against the same position; but they met the same fate as Gen. ROBINSON's forces, and the attempt was abandoned for the night.

Col. LOCKE, Assistant Adjutant in Gen. WADSWORTH's staff, was severely wounded in the face on Sunday, while riding along the lines, delivering orders.

One of the most remarkable spectacles presented in the late encounters was that of some bodies found partially consumed by fire, the unfortunate men having been pursued to death.

These fires were started by men who had been cooking, or through some hasty preparations, and the leaves and brush lying around being dry, the flames spread with great rapidity, extending over acres.

Of course the wounded left on the ground suffered the additional torture of death by fire.

A number of our wounded were on Monday still on the Wilderness battle-field.

BELLE PLAIN, Tuesday, May 10—7 A. M.

Last night about 11 o'clock, the rebels in front of Gen. WARREN's Corps, made an assault on a line of rifle-pits, hastily constructed.

Our men gave them a volley and fell back, for the purpose of drawing them on to a second line. The ruse was successful, and as the rebels advanced they were received by a destructive fire, which drove them back in disorder; but during our men still retiring, they followed them up, and charged on our third line. Here the whole line gave them such a raking fire as almost to demolish them, and, outflanking after them, charged and drove them back in disorder.

Their loss was very heavy, while our own was light. We took a number of prisoners.

The Army Advancing—Headquarters Moved Beyond Spottsylvania—Capture of a Large Amount of Commissary Stores.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11.

It is reported that last night our headquarters were two miles in advance of Spottsylvania Court-house.

A general advance was ordered for 3 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) evening, and the Army from that hour to sun-down. It said to have been very heavy.

It is stated that GRANT has captured a large amount of rebel commissary stores.

The Body of Gen. Sedgwick.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11.

The body of Major-Gen. SEDGWICK arrived in town this morning, in charge of Major WILLIAMS, 14th Regiment, and will leave to-night, at 9 o'clock, for Connecticut. Major WILLIAMS accompanies it.

The Wounded Coming In.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11.

During the last twenty-four hours about 2,000 men from the Army of the Potomac, who were wounded in the battles of Thursday and Friday, have arrived in Washington. Comparatively few have arrived in Washington. Comparatively few have arrived in Washington.

Continued on the Eighth Page.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

The Rebel Rams Launched at Nantes.

The Dodge by which They Will be Put in the Rebel Service.

MORE ABOUT THE ALABAMA.

Louis Napoleon's Purposes in Mexico.

GARIBALDI'S DEPARTURE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Inman steamer *City of Manchester*, Capt. MAZEWAY, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th, and Queenstown on the 28th ultimo, arrived here yesterday afternoon, bringing one day later European news.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE REBEL RAMS IN FRANCE.

From the Shipping Gazette, April 27.

We learn from Nantes that the two steamships built in that port for the Confederate States of America, the *Stonewall*, by M. DUPUIDON, and the *New Orleans*, by Messrs. JEANNE au BARON, were launched on Saturday last. The launch of the former was effected with complete success in the morning; that of the latter was attempted about the same time, but some impediment occurring, it had to be postponed to the evening, when it was satisfactorily accomplished. No, the slightest mystery, it appears, is observed at Nantes as to the fact of these vessels having been constructed for the Confederates; and it is affirmed there that the French Government, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Mr. DAYTON, the United States Minister at Paris, has no intention whatever of preventing the arming of them. Thus French shipbuilders enjoy a liberty of action which those of England do not possess, and the French Government pays no attention to representations from the North Americans, to the like of which our Government meekly bows. Verily, Old England, in both respects, has fallen from her high estate. The *Stonewall* and the *New Orleans* are described as very handsome and powerful vessels, and we understand that they will possess great speed. In addition to these, some floating batteries, also for the Confederates, are in course of construction at Nantes, and such progress has been made with them that they can put to sea before long.

From Bordeaux we learn that in that port, as well as at Nantes, a steamship has been built for the Confederates. The builder is M. ARMAN, who, as our readers know, possesses a high reputation in his art. This vessella sufficiently advanced to be able to sail about the end of May—the 20th of that month is spoken of. Her name is Yeddo. She is to go to China, but in order to prevent any objections to her departure, she will clear as a commercial craft, and will even receive passengers.

THE ALABAMA IN THE EASTERN SEAS.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing from Cape Town, on the 21st ult., says:

"Yesterday afternoon it was signaled that a French man-of-war was coming into the bay. Soon after it was discovered to be the redoubtable Alabama. The news spread like wildfire throughout the town, and numbers of persons were to be seen wending their way down in the direction of the central jetty. The neighborhood of the Post-office and the jetty itself were speedily crowded, and the excitement was increased when it was signaled that the new steamer was outside. The commotion was at once set down to, and it was positively asserted amongst the eager multitude that it was the Federal steamer Wyoming, which had been chasing the Alabama and the Sumter. Captain SEMMES has gone into Table Bay for protection. The Alabama is a great favorite here, and hearty were the congratulations expressed on her safe announcement under the protecting of the British flag. Speculation was rife as to whether the Wyoming would come into the bay, or lie in wait for the enemy outside; when lo! in steamed, not the Wyoming, but an innocent French corvette. Then there was speculation on another head. Would the Governor decide the Alabama as he had the Tuscaloosa? Or could no lip-violent hostility rear on account of the seizure of the Martaban, which had a British registry, and was sailing under British colors? The people asserted that the Governor had behaved like a brick, and when it was Sunday night, and a message had been sent ordering the immediate coming out of the British man-of-war from Simon's Bay. The excitement was, however, soon dispelled. The authorities were not so excited as the populace, and, I am glad to say, took no such pell-mell action as was imputed to them. I am informed that the Alabama will not be interfered with at present; that she will be allowed all necessary supplies; and that when her coaling is completed, she will be ordered to receive visitors from the shore, as one of the conditions of her further visits. Capt. SEMMES received his on board last night with all that urbanity and gentlemanly demeanor which characterized him on previous occasions, and was willing to afford every information respecting the movements and the colmse of his ship. He had not much to tell beyond what had been previously known both in England and at the Cape. It will be remembered that when he left Singapore, on the 31st of September, he fell in with the Hertford, and burned her, in the belief that she was in reality a Federal merchantman. The Captain produced a registry, dated at Singapore, ten days previously. On being asked if the ship had not been sold, he replied that he left it with the customs authorities when he left the port. He protested most solemnly that the Hertford was a British vessel, but Capt. SEMMES told him that the register did not prove the nationality of the ship, and he would burn her, which he accordingly did. Subsequently, at a court held on board the Alabama, the master of the Martaban, which was in reality the Texas Star, admitted that the whole was a made-up affair; that there had been no actual sale, and that he had painted the new name on the stern after the ship had put to sea. The deception of the master and mate would be taken into account. SEMMES says he can produce them if they ever should be required. On the 4th of January Capt. SEMMES fell in with the American ship Sarah Jane, Capt. J. C. JORDAN, bound from Bombay to Rangoon, which he also destroyed, landing the Captain and crew on the Island of Anjouan. The Alabama continued cruising about, in the hope of capturing additional prizes, but without success. She spoke and boarded many vessels which turned out to be some Ass neutrals; then made her way into the Mozambique Channel and Capt. SEMMES says that on the 20th of last days ago, she has been standing off and on until the expiration of three months, when she would be entitled to obtain coals at a British port. It is just three months to-day since she took coals at Singapore, so that she is entitled to have them furnished to her in Table Bay. The Alabama has captured altogether nine Federal vessels in the Eastern seas."

A HIGHLY IMPORTANT RUMOR REGARDING NAPOLEON'S PURPOSES.

A Paris rumor, quoted by the London *Globe*, "is founded on the existence of a secret article in the Conventions between the French and the Mexican Emperors, in virtue of which, previous to the final evacuation of the Gulf by the legions of Gaul, they are to be concentrated toward the Pacific, and put in occupancy of the Sonora district, including the harbor of Acapulco, ostensibly as a reserve force in case of aggression from North America, but in reality to lay a ground work for perpetual occupation to drain off that metalliferous tract which all the local Governments in succession have never hitherto turned to account. There is sufficient plausibility in this scheme to warrant the *Journal de Bruxelles* in ventilating it; nor was it at all necessary to revive the remembrance of former French adventures in those regions, when Comte ROSAMEL au MONTAUBAN made a dash some years back at them from Lower California. There is already a protectorate established over the Island of Jamaica. Nothing connected with the Isthmus of Panama has been unprovided for. LOUIS NAPOLEON. A rich Savoy on the Pacific seaboard looms in no distant future."

THE BLOCKADE RUNNER PEARSON.

The London *Star* of April 26 gives the following, as the concluding proceedings in the Court of Bankruptcy in the case of the bankrupt PEARSON:

"The bankrupt carried on business as a shipowner at Nicholas-lane and Kingston-upon-Hull. The case has been many times before the public, the bankrupt having taken place so long ago as October, 1862. Mr. FRASER was opposed by Mr. BAGLEY on four grounds, viz.: rash and hazardous speculation, supporting his trade by means of fictitious capital, contracting debts without reasonable or probable expectation of payment, and unjustifiable extravagance in living.

Mr. LEIGHTON, for the assignees, did not oppose.

Mr. C. E. LEWIS supported.

Mr. Commissioner GOLDSMID now gave judgment. After entering fully into the facts of the case, his Honor said that, in giving judgment, he should take into consideration the circumstance that Mr. FRASER had been eighteen months before the court, and during that time had given all the assistance in his power to his assignees. The discharge would be suspended for six months, and protection allowed for three months to be renewed without notice to the contrary.

THE IRON-CLADS IN THE MERSEY.

We find the following report in the *Shipping Gazette* of proceedings in the Court of Exchequer, April 27:

The Attorney-General applied that the information by the Crown in respect of the two iron-clad steam rams at Liverpool should be tried at bar (before the full court and a special jury,) on Friday, the 27th of next month.

After a brief discussions, their lordships directed that the case should be tried on the day named.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

THE CONFERENCE.

Precisely at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th April, the several members accredited by their sovereigns to the conference, assembled at the First Lord of the Treasury's official residence in Downing-street, Whitehall.

The Earl RUSSELL, accompanied by the Earl of Clarendon were first to arrive. There were present Baron BRUNNOW, the Russian Ambassador; Prince de la Tour Auvergne, the French Ambassador; Count BERNSTORFF, the Prussian Ambassador, accompanied by Baron BEUST, Count E. d'Appony, the Danish Ambassador; M. de Bille, the Danish Minister, accompanied by M. de Quade, the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs; the Swedish Minister, Baron de Bount, Plenipotentiary from the Germanic Diet, and Count WIMPFFEN.

The conference unanimously appointed Earl RUSSELL its President, and Hon. W. STUART its Secretary.

A Paris letter to the *Independance Belge* says that

Rumors of a transformation of the conference into a general congress are current in Paris. France, it was said, intended making important propositions at one of the first sittings, and the supposition is that they would tend to nothing less than to demand a general disarming, which would be a step toward a European Congress. We are not at present prepared to discuss those rumors, but we think it useful to take note of them, because we shall ask them reserved notice shortly in the course of the conference, and more particularly when any difficulties arise to impede or momentarily arrest the labors of that assembly."

The *Memorial Diplomatique* and the other Paris papers give the following as the basis for deliberation which Austria, Prussia and the German Confederation propose to bring forward at the conference now sitting:

Integrity of the Danish Monarchy.

Political and administrative autonomy of the Duchies.

Maintenance of their Union in one single State (*personæ conjuncta*.)

Rendsburg to be made a German Federal fortress as a guarantee of the autonomy and indivisibility of the Duchies.

The *Official Vienna Gazette*, of the 26th, says:

"Although it is scarcely to be expected that Austria and Prussia will agree to the proposal made in yesterday's sitting of the Conference, for the maintenance of the blockade of the German ports during the armistice, yet the negotiations between the Cabinets need not be broken off, nor the friendly relations between the German and Western Powers be subjected to any interruption."

The London *Times* of the 27th, in an article on the war, says: "Although the Danes are said to have again refused to concur in the proposed armistice, and are willing, apparently, to try their fortunes still further, yet it will be a good thing for all parties, and we verily believe an honor to Prussia, if the campaign be now allowed to come to an end."

The Supreme Court of Holstein-Oldenburg passed a resolution stating that it will fully concur in the declaration of national rights adopted by the members of the Holstein Diet, and it had sent a declaration to that effect to London.

The Federal Commissioners in the Duchies had issued a proclamation announcing the gratification of the King of Prussia at the reception he had met with on his visit.

DANISH ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF DUPPEL.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, April 19, 1864.

The Minister of War has published the subjoined:

"The following is the account of the events of yesterday, forwarded by the Commander-in-Chief:

After a severe bombardment last night, which was continued at daybreak with even greater violence, the works were almost entirely dismantled.

The details of the commencement of the attack have not yet arrived.

The redoubts Nos. 4, 5 and 6, having been taken, the position of the left wing became untenable, and a retreat commenced. At this period the attack was so furious that the reserves from the barracks were unable to make head against it, and the retreat continued with considerable loss.

Gen. DU PLAT, who at the first alarm, had hurried to the front, was severely wounded and captured by the enemy. The Chief of his Staff, Maj. SCHAU, and seconded in command, Maj. KOLTZ, are also prisoners.

By far the greater part of the First Brigade, consisting of the Second and Twenty-second Regiments, is missing. Of the Eighth Brigade, the Ninth and Twentieth Regiments, less than half fell in after the engagement.

The light wing accomplished their retreat with less loss comparatively, but were still severely cut up.

The force occupying the intrenchment held the work until the retreating brigades had taken up a position on the Island of Alsen, although the extraordinarily violent fire of the enemy had dismounted the guns, which fell into his hands.

About 100 killed and from 700 to 800 wounded were brought over to Alsen."

PRUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE DANISH LOSS.

BERLIN, Friday, April 22.

The following report has been received of the loss of the Danes in the assault upon Duppel:

Prisoners, 24 officers, 2,145 men; Killed, 22 officers, 480 men; wounded in our hospitals, 21 officers, 560 men. Total, 67 officers, 4,295 men.

Among the officers taken are two commanders of regiments (DEITZE and FLENSBJOLM.)

Among the officers killed are one General, two commanders of regiments, (DU PLAT, BANNERSKAU and LASSEN,) one Major on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, (VON KOLTZ.)

Of the twenty dead bodies have been delivered up to the Danes, and two were buried in the trenches. In addition to these, several dead bodies which lay in different spots were to-day buried separately at the *tête-du-pont* and other places. Many of the enemy must have been drowned in the Sound, and the fire of our batteries must have caused some loss on the Island of Alsen.

On a moderate calculation the hostile loss may be estimated at 100 officers and 4,500 men.

According to official advices received here to-day, about 100 killed and 600 wounded were conveyed to Alsen in addition to the above, thereby making the total loss of the enemy about 5,500 men.

PROCLAMATION OF KING CHRISTIAN TO THE DANISH ARMY.

COPENHAGEN, Thursday, April 21.

The following proclamation has been issued by King CHRISTIAN to the Danish army:

BRAVE SOLDIERS! UNDAUNTED AND HEROIC COMRADES!

The army occupying the Duppel position has been forced to retreat to Alsen, after a defence which will be memorable to remotest posterity, not only on account of the inequality of the contest, but also for the heroism with which it was fought.

Heavy indeed have been the sufferings the development of the contest has entailed upon you; nor will the greatest and painful losses of the last few days ever be forgotten. But by God's help, neither the sufferings nor the losses will have been in vain, for they will bear fruits in the war we are now waging against might and injustice—a war whose aim is the existence and independence of our beloved country.

I return you the fervent thanks of myself and my people for the perseverance and self-sacrificing heroism you have displayed, and I am convinced that you will still be inspired by the same spirit.

God preserve my brave Danish army! May it receive the reward of its persevering bravery, and may He confer everlasting peace upon our fallen heroes.

CHRISTIAN R.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Important race for the "Two Thousand Guineas Stakes" at Newmarket resulted in the victory of Lord GRANARD's horse Gen. Peel, Mr. THE Baron's horse Paris running second. The winner was immediately made first favorite in the betting for the Derby.

Lord WODEHOUSE has accepted the office of Under Secretary of State for India.

LATEST PER CITY OF MANCHESTER.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 27.

Affairs in Denmark are unchanged.

There is nothing new relative to the Conference.

GARIBALDI embarked to-day for Italy.

The papers publish two addresses from GARIBALDI. The first is one of thanks to the Queen of England; the second is a most hearty appeal to England to force and maintain a cordial alliance with Italy to give to oppressed nationalities all possible aid.

The House of Lords is debating the action of the Government in the *Tuscaloosa* case.

Lord CLANRICARDE attacked Earl RUSSELL, and defended the builders of the two rebel steamers built at Nantes.

LONDON, Thursday, April 28.

There has been no more fighting in Denmark.

The Prussians are penetrating Jutland in force.

The trial trip of LAIRD's rams are fixed for the 28th of May.

It is said that Austria and Prussia have declined an armistice on the basis of a continuance of the blockade of the Germanic ports.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 27.

The Sunday Sessions sitting yesterday for New York, and the following was telegraphed to-day at [illegible]

[illegible] Liverpool, Thursday, April 28.

The steamship *City of London*, from New-York, arrived yesterday.

The *Times'* city article, of April 26, says the demand for money on the Stock Exchange yesterday was active, but in the open market there seemed to be few balances in hands of dealers. Bullion rules. Without any obtrusive cause, experienced a decline of ½. In the share market, mine, banks and miscellaneous shares were the only descriptions which showed an average tendency to firmness. The Confederate Loan was again more firm, its highest price in the Stock Exchange being 89 5/8, on the news of the Southern Government having regained possession of the Mississippi, and of the unity of counsels on Mr. Long for his recognition proposal in Congress having been carried by the feeble majority of 80 against 70.

COTTON—Sales yesterday, 4,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters.

The market is firm, but unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet.

PRODUCE—Petroleum easier; Refined, 22½d.

LONDON, Thursday, April 28.

CONSOLS 91¾@91¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS nominal; Illinois Central, 22@18 discount; Erie Railroad, 40@38.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

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FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Operations of the Rebels in the Vicinity of Newbern—The Burning of Washington—Naval Engagement Between the Rebel Ram and a Fleet of Gunboats—The Ram Forced to Retreat.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, May 6, 1864.

The enemy are inclined to follow up their advantages gained in the possession of Plymouth and Washington. They attacked our pickets on the Trent road a few days since, and now have moved around on the south side of the city, severing our railroad and telegraph communication with Morehead City. The idea prevails that they have done considerable damage to the railroad. We have nothing reliable as to the force of the attacking party. Whether it is merely a raid or a force sufficient to siege us, it is impossible to say. There are plenty of rumors afloat, but they are a curse to us and useless to the public. The enemy have gained no particular advantage so far as we have learned.

LATER.—The rebels have retreated. Our mounted men have just returned, having been some five or six miles down, as far as the track would permit, and reports that there is no enemy to be found. They had but about 3,000 men. This morning they very coolly sent in a flag of truce, demanding the *surrender of the town*, unconditionally. The object seems to have been to gain time in which to retreat. If this is the end of the attack, and not a reconnoissance in force, preliminary to an earnest siege, it has been rather a waste of material on their part, and but little injury to us. They do not seem to have damaged the railroad much, after all—not having the necessary tools with which to do the work. At least they set the track on fire, instead of tearing it up.

No little indignation is expressed in regard to the burning of Washington. A general order has been issued by Brig.-Gen. PALMER, now in command of this department, speaking in the severest terms of those implicated, and characterizing them as "vandals" and "scoundrels," not "soldiers," a disgrace to the Army of North Carolina. It is a matter of great surprise to him that there should be soldiers in this department capable of committing such an outrage. The order calls upon the officers in command of the various detachments in Washington at the time of the occurrence to ferret out the guilty parties, that they may be brought to justice.

It will be gratifying to all right-minded men to know that this matter is not to be silently passed over, that there will be a rigid examination, and thus the disgrace relieved in a measure.

At the close of my last letter I presented briefly the condition of the poor colored refugees at Washington. Since that time my attention has been called more especially than before to the wants of the white people who came at the same time, and also to those who escaped from Plymouth. One thing may be said of all alike, which should be sufficient to call forth both sympathy and charity. They came with little or nothing, are now without money, and have no means to obtain it. Like the blacks, they saved what could be carried in their hands—put into a trunk if they had it. Most of these whites have been provided with shelter in the city. In some instances three or four are occupying a single room, very small at that. They will be fed by the Government, but they are in need of other things, which benevolence must supply, if supplied at all.

Some of the blacks have not a change of clothing, and the same is true of a part of the white people, we doubt not. Should any one feel disposed to contribute to the relief of either of these classes, and have no better channel through which to reach them, the writer will be responsible for the faithful distribution of any charities he may receive for either class, as it may be respectively designated.

The following appears on the bulletin at the printing office. We cannot vouch for its authenticity, but have no reason to doubt its truth.

The ram has not made its appearance since Thursday evening. None of our boats were struck except the *Mattabesett*, *Sassacus* and *Wyalusing*. None much injured. The ram is armed with 100-pounders.

This is a copy of the account, as it appears we have no time to get any further particulars for this mail.

ELIHU.

The Evacuation of Little Washington—Additional Particulars—Destruction of the Town—The Army and Embarcers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBERN, N. C. Sunday May 1, 1864.

Since I last wrote I have been able to gather some additional particulars in regard to the evacuation of Washington.

From what we could hear, it at first seemed that the enemy's force was but a reconnoitering party. There is good evidence, however, that it numbered at least three brigades. This does not change the fact that the evacuation had been determined upon before the force appeared, and without immediate reference to it. It is strange, indeed Providential, that the evacuation should have been carried on so successfully in the presence of so large a force, especially when a deserter from the Twelfth New-York Cavalry informed them of the condition of affairs. The young man had a slight love for the "ardent," and, fortunately, was so drunk when he passed over to the enemy, that they would not believe his report. The large number of transports having been sent from here to bring away the people and stores, they saw crossing the river, and supposed them loaded with reinforcements. They were still further deceived by the constant activity kept up between Washington and Hill's Point, whither the freedmen were conveyed as a temporary point of safety. Then, as fast as a gun was dismounted, a "Quaker" took its place, well covered with canvas, and painted with an old kettle. The band of the Fifteenth Connecticut went up with the detachment of the same, and it played now at one part, now at another, and drummers in different places would beat tattoo and retreat. All this maneuvering [illegible] might have been a suspicion into a conviction. The [illegible] too old to be caught by the [illegible] that saw in the desertion of this drunken soldier.

Gen. HAZARD and staff came away on Friday evening, leaving Col. MCCRACKEN, of the First North Carolina Volunteers, in command. With him were the detachments of the Fifteenth Connecticut, under Lieut.-Col. TOMLINSON, and of the Seventeenth Massachusetts, Capt. SIMONS, Commanding. Beside these were two companies of the Fifth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery—in all a little over two hundred men. They remained until noon of the next day under the protection of the Quakers, at which time the work of evacuation was complete.

From beginning to end the work was carried on in a most successful and satisfactory manner, with one sad exception, the barbarism of burning the town. All the guns, ammunition and stores had been saved; only a little forage remained. Tuff was in the cavalry stables, near the upper part of the town. Some one thought it necessary that it should be burned; who we know not, but the match was set. At first there was scarcely any wind, but it arose with the flames, and the fire swept across the town, consuming everything before it. It had nearly spent itself in this direction when the wind changed, carrying it in an easterly course, thus laying near the whole town in ashes. In regard to this occurrence, all the officers I have seen deplore it exceedingly. Instead of there having been any order for the burning of it, after the fire commenced, men were sent out to patrol the streets and directed to shoot any person whoever he might be, found in firing a building. It is universally deprecated by all right-minded men among us. It was useless, because nothing which was left behind could have been of especial service to the enemy. It was a wicked outrage upon humanity, because it left many a family, before dependent upon the charities of the Government, without clothing for their bodies or shelter from the storm. It does not relieve the matter to say that ample provision was given all the people to come away. Want little they had was there. To come away they would have been homeless as well as dependent, and further, no intimation was given them that the place was to be burned. Besides many of them were people well disposed to us, and when they came away their hearts were filled with gratitude at the kindness which they had received from us, and instead of cursing asked God's blessing to attend us. Capt. SIMONS, of the Seventeenth Massachusetts, told me that he never witnessed such a sight before.

Little companies, mostly of women, gathered here and there, not knowing what to do, begging us not to leave the place, and saying as they parted, "We have been kindly treated, God bless you." Capt. DAVIS, of the Fifteenth Connecticut, and others, witnessed the scene. The fire once set could not be extinguished, there were no engines to use, and but few there to check the progress of the flames. The fire broke out in some places where it had commenced, but it was of little avail.

It is hoped there will be a court of inquiry into this matter that it may be known who are responsible for this act, but for which the picture of our occupancy and evacuation of Washington would be sustained.

The ample provision made for all who wished to come away, as well as the humane spirit which pervaded the whole movement, will be illustrated in a single instance. A day or two since I saw at the landing on the east side of the Trent an old, colored woman, who had not walked for years. It would seem that even the most helpless had been provided for in the evacuation with all the alleviation that Christian civilization could demand.

With all the care, the loss which these poor people suffered, they were fully prepared to meet. In the excitement they could bring away but little. In the subsequent confusion some lost all they had brought away.

It is, indeed, a pitiable sight to go through the camp where these three thousand nameless creatures have been left. There they are, men, women and children, the old and young, boys and maids, with their promiscuous bundles of wedding apparel, a bed and a few cooking utensils—perhaps a little flour and beans, all mingled together in the most interminable confusion. They are not only homeless, but moneyless, many of them. They must lie on the ground while a scanty supply of condemned tents have been drawn to shelter them from the storm. The loss which they seem to feel most generally is their cooking apparatus. Yet, with all, they do not seem to be disheartened. I heard many of the men inquiring for work, anxious to earn something, not only to enable them to procure bread, but to build a little shanty in which to live. In this respect again, some labor under a great inconvenience. Those who have come to me have had all the tools with which they have been accustomed to work. I am glad to learn, however, that for a time there will be plenty of labor furnished in the various branches under the Government.

I must close with this remark—these people are really the subjects of charity. To induce the able-bodied to go into the army, General Order No. 46 stipulates that none except skilled laborers employed in any department of the Government shall receive, as compensation, more than $10 per month. This order naturally brought private enterprise into competition with the Government. The higher wages offered by the latter, of course, surprised the former, gradually made a draft upon those in Government employ. This soon called forth from the headquarters of this district a general order prohibiting private parties from paying more than the Government. It will be seen at once that $10 per month, even with the rations (for colored people,) at the present prices, will scarcely supply the actual necessities of a family, to say nothing of the losses suffered in the evacuation of Washington. Indeed, I do not see how it is possible for these people to build a slab house, and buy even the simplest articles for household use without assistance from some source. It may be a fact of interest to many to know that a large number employed by the Quartermaster and in various other ways, some 400 acres of land, a little below Washington, had been planted in cotton by the freedmen. This had been taken in lots by them, and planted on the condition of delivering one-fourth of the product to the Government. All the work thus bestowed is, of course, an entire loss.

ELIHU.

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE.

The Change of Commanders—The Orders—Movements at Jacksonville—Savannah Undefended.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Wednesday, May 4, 1864.

The Department of the South is now commanded by Brig.-Gen. HATCH, an officer who has seen much active service, and who is in every way competent to hold the position. Gen. GILLMORE left the harbor at daylight, Monday morning, in the steamer *Arago*. He was accompanied by the officers that are to compose his staff when he reaches the new field of operations assigned him. Of the event of his leaving, no display or demonstrations of any kind were exhibited. A few private letters intitled to personal friends embraced all that was written in way of farewell orders. I will say for Gen. GILLMORE that if he succeeds hereafter in accomplishing the task allotted him, in a manner so satisfactory as that which marked his siege operations in this department, he will achieve a reputation that will not fail to command military and public acknowledgment. The following are the general orders issued:

GEN. GILLMORE'S STAFF.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 3, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35.—The following-named Staff Officers are hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will report for duty to the Maj.-Gen. Commanding the Tenth Army Corps:

Brig.-Gen. J. W. TURNER, U. S. Vols., Chief of Staff.

Lieut.-Col. E. W. SMITH, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Capt. I. R. SEARS, 47th N. Y. Vols. Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Lieut.-Col. M. R. MORGAN, Chief Commissary of Sub.

Lieut.-Col. R. H. JACKSON, Asst. Inspector Gen.

Lieut.-Col. C. R. FORBES, Chief Quartermaster.

Surg. J. J. CRANE, U. S. Vols.

Maj. J. C. REMBERT, Judge Advocate.

Capt. A. MONTAGUE, Chief of Ordnance.

First Lieut. P. S. MICHIE, Corps of Eng'rs U. S. A.

By command of Maj.-Gen. D. A. GILLMORE.

Official: ED. W. SMITH, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

W. L. M. BURGER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

GEN. GILLMORE'S VALEDICTORY.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.—In obedience to orders from the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Armies of the United States, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Department of the South to Brig.-Gen. J. P. HATCH, U. S. Vols.

Q. A. GILLMORE, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

Official: W. L. M. BURGER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

GEN. HATCH ASSUMES COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37.—1. Pursuant to orders from the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Armies of the United States, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the South.

2. All orders and regulations established by Major-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE, and now in operation, will remain in force till otherwise ordered.

3. Capt. W. L. M. BURGER is announced as the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department. All communications of an official nature for these headquarters will be addressed to him.

JOHN P. HATCH, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

Official: W. L. M. BURGER, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

GEN. HATCH'S STAFF.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38.—The following-named officers are hereby announced on the staff of the Brigadier-General Commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Capt. W. L. M. BURGER, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Lieut.-Col. R. T. MORRIS, First Asst. N. Y. Vols., Asst. Asst. Inv. Gen.

Capt. J. W. MOORE, Chief Quartermaster.

Capt. T. A. T. CHAMPLIN, Chief Com. of Sub.

Maj. J. W. ADAMS, Chief Engineer.

First Lieut. C. H. BURR, Asst. Engineer.

First Lieut. J. E. MCCRACKEN, Chief of Ordnance.

Lieut.-Col. PETER PARKE, Medical Inspector.

Surgeon EBEN. SWIFT, Medical Director.

Surgeon CHAS. L. ALLEN, Medical Purveyor.

Maj. E. D. [illegible], Chief Paymaster.

Col. C. B. BEATTY, Third R. I. Art., Chief of Art.

Col. F. P. BROWN, Jr., One Hundred and Fifty-seventh N. Y. V., Provost-Marshal-General.

Second Lieut. ALEX. F. NARMAN, First N. Y. Vol. Eng'rs, Asst. Provost-Marshal-General.

Capt. H. R. CLUM, Chief Signal Corps.

Col. M. S. LITTLEFIELD, Twenty-first U. S. C. T., Gen. Supt. of the Recruiting Service for Colored Troops.

Ensign W. C. HANFORD, U. S. Navy A. D. C. and Supt. of Armed Transports.

Capt. L. P. SHELDON, A. Q. M. and Supt. of Telegraphs.

First Lieut. E. S. VAN WINKLE, A. D. C.

By order of Brig.-Gen. JOHN P. HATCH.

W. L. M. BURGER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

From Jacksonville I receive intelligence that within the past week a number of reconnoissances have been made, under the direction of Gen. SEYMOUR. Although two of the expeditions proceeded a distance of four and five miles beyond our lines, they failed to meet any large bodies of the enemy. Last week, five deserters came in, and reported that nearly all of the rebel troops in Florida had been sent into Virginia. One of the gunboats in passing up the St. John's River, discovered the dead body of a negro floating in the stream, and upon making a close inspection, it was ascertained to be attached to a torpedo.

On Friday night, the rebel pickets above Scull Creek displayed an unusual number of camp-fires and rockets. Our picket-boats proceeded to a favorable position, and threw among the enemy several rounds of shell, which had the effect to materially lessen the number of fires.

On Saturday afternoon, the picket-boats *Thomas Fuller*, *Mace* and *Crane*, went up McKee's Creek to a point above Pinckney Island. On the passage, a group of twenty or more rebels were seen and fired at. They ran into the woods when the firing commenced. Above Pinckney Island the boats shelled an old earthwork, which was formerly mounted with rebel guns, but now was deserted.

A furlough, lately arrived at Fort Pulaski from Savannah, states that all the rebel troops in the vicinity of Savannah and Charleston have been sent to join LEE. They were at first ordered to encamp at a point not far from Charleston, until our movements had become more fully developed. Savannah is defended by a few old men calling themselves a Home Guard, and a body of four hundred negroes. The refugee assisted in building a ram at Savannah, which is completed, but which is not intended to be taken from the harbor. Another ram is also nearly finished.

Admiral DAHLGREN arrived at Hilton Head in the *Harvest Moon* last Monday. He will join the fleet off Charleston in a day or two.

WHIT.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Army Movements—Brig.-Gen. Ransom—Enlistments—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 9, 1864.

The grand army movements in the East have absorbed every other excitement during the past week. With all our confidence in Gen. GRANT, the former experiences of the Army of the Potomac causes us to "bate our breath" as the news of its advance is flashed up as over the wires.

Brig.-Gen. RANSOM, who was wounded in the first day's fight, which precluded Gen. BANKS' disaster, is here. He is reticent upon the conduct of the campaign by Gen. BANKS. When any question is asked, he simply remarks "He is my commanding officer." Hitt as he is disqualified in his pride of Gens. PEYTON, FRANKLIN and SMITH, on the occasion, and absolves the first from all blame, it is easy enough for a Yankee to guess the current of his thoughts in regard to the matter. In fact, the merest tyro in military matters knows where the fault lies. Gen. BANKS has been a great favorite here, as was MCCLELLAN before him—both having been residents of Chicago. We stuck to "MAC" as long as there was anything to stick to, and until he developed fully his utter incapacity for the position. And so with Gen. BANKS, until we think we now find him in the same category. We of the West drop our favorites whenever experience convinces us that the public service suffers detriment by their continuance in it. Gen. FREMONT is about the only one who is "under a cloud" the most loyal men here to. I suppose I am not stating the case too strongly when I say that nine-tenths of the loyal men of the West would be glad to see him restored to an important active command, and that they regard his removal, when at Springfield, as one of the great mistakes of the war and one of the most costly to the country.

St. Louis is recovering from the depressing consequences of the war, and is now doing an immense business, and growing fast. The river trade has been, in a great measure, revived, and the levee is lined with steamboats. The emigration across the plains—to the gold regions and beyond—is beyond precedent. I was told that an average of seven hundred wagons per week left in trains from the Western border, bound for Colorado, Nevada, Idaho and Oregon—some few going through to California. Leavenworth City is a great point of departure, but much of the outfitting is done in St. Louis. This, of itself, constitutes a large trade. A new railroad is to be constructed between St. Louis and Alton, this Summer. Heretofore the Chicago and St. Louis trains have run upon the track of the St. Louis and Terre Haute Road, between these two points—a distance of about twenty-five miles. I noticed that the growing wheat crop along the route looked promising. Quite an excitement has been created in St. Louis, by the arrest of several extensive firms, and the closing of their stores, on a charge of furnishing supplies to the rebels. It is understood that the Provost has a "sure thing" on quite a large number of the *contrabandists*. CHARLEY METZ' escape is another theme of public discussion. There is no two opinions about how it was done. His keepers connived at his escape, or he could not have effected it.

But to return. The election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. LOVEJOY, in the Fifth Congressional District, which took place on Saturday, resulted in the choice of Mr. INGERSOLL, the Union candidate, by a large majority—probably not less than 2000, and may be over 4,000. He will be one of the ablest of our delegation.

The enlistments for the one hundred days' service are going forward quite satisfactorily. There are probably forty-five hundred men on the rolls in the State. But they release to so many incomplete regiments and companies, that it will take some time yet to "fill them into shape." The rebel sympathizing press is doing all it can to discourage enlistments even for this service—fearing, I suppose, that their Southern brethren may be too severely "coerced" if all the veterans are spared for the field. Here and Indiana are responding promptly to the call. The compliment to Western patriotism, which appeared in the editorial columns of the TIMES, in regard to the "editorial columns of the TIMES," is appreciated here extensively, because from the facts we believe it to be no more than just—a recognition of the service the West has performed in the common cause.

We are getting to be decently settled, or at least partially, in Chicago. There has been a constant succession for some months past of cases before our courts, and before the public, without going to the courts, wherein the integrity of the seventh commandment was tested. Bankers, dealers, lawyers, "operators," merchants, leaders, in fact, all sorts and conditions of the people, figure in these scrapes. What case we coming to?

The currency reform promises to go into complete operation. A large portion of the bankers have come into the measure, and the City Comptroller has given official notice that on and after the 15th nothing less than greenbacks, or their equivalent, will be received and paid out by the city. Already the bills of the State banks are becoming scarce, and our circulating medium is mostly made up of the national currency. This reform will do away with one great source of danger to the West.

A rather novel "strike" has occurred in this way. The local vessel-owners formed an association and agreed upon a scale of freight prices, which they have not yet been able to realize, on account of competition from below. They now threaten to tie up their vessels, and thus interrupt the carrying trade, especially on Lake Michigan.

Business is

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK: THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Advertisements this Evening.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The intelligence from Gen. GRANT'S army in Virginia is up to Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock, at which time he was steadily forcing LEE back, and driving him out of one strong position after another. Gen. HANCOCK'S Corps had crossed the Po River under a very heavy fire, and established itself in a favorable position on the rebel left. WARREN had advanced in the centre, and Gen. WRIGHT'S Sixth Corps had charged and driven the rebels from their first line of rifle-pits. BURNSIDE was also in a favorable position on our extreme left. The last dispatch represents LEE as falling back to the North Anna River. His army is represented as becoming despondent, and as fighting with less spirit than during the first days of the battle. Rations are undoubtedly scarce with the rebels. Our army is represented as in excellent spirits, well supplied, and sanguine of quick success.

LATER.—At 2 o'clock this morning we received a special dispatch from Washington announcing another severe battle yesterday, in which BURNSIDE had participated; his whole corps upon the rebel right, composed of the corps of LONGSTREET and HILL, which was completely crushed; three brigades of rebels and four guns, as well as the intrenchments of the enemy, being captured.

From Gen. BUTLER'S Army we have authentic details of his positive success. He has firmly established himself on the railroad between Petersburgh and Richmond, and entirely destroyed the possibility of LEE receiving reinforcements from BEAUREGARD. In addition, the railroad has been cut at Richmond, some forty miles south of Petersburgh, and BEAUREGARD and his army are below the point of interruption.

Dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN to the War Department, state that he was then in front of the rebel position at Buzzard Roost, waiting for the arrival of a portion of his forces. There had not yet been any heavy fighting. Gen. MCPHERSON had not attacked ROSSEAU, as he had found the position too strongly fortified.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 3d, contains a dispatch from a Col. LAMB, at Wilmington, to the rebel Secretary of the Navy, stating that he has authentic intelligence per the blockade-runner *Greyhound*, that the *Florida* had sunk the gunboat *Huntsville* and another Union war steamer in the West Indies.

FROM EUROPE.

The Inman steamship *City of Manchester*, with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult., and Queenstown to the 28th, arrived here yesterday. The London *Shipping Gazette* states that the two new rebel steamers, *Shanghai* and *San Francisco*, have been launched at Nantes. No mystery, it is said, is made about their destination. Another rebel steamer is reported to be in progress at Bordeaux. The pirate *Alabama* was at Capetown on the 21st of March. Semmes states that he destroyed the American ship *Emma Jane*, bound from Bombay to Rangoon, on the 4th of January. The *Alabama* has captured nine vessels in eastern seas. GARIBALDI, prior to his embarkation, issued two addresses—one to the Queen, and one to the people of England. The trial trip of LAIRD'S rams is fixed for the 30th of May. The Newcastle race for 2,000 guineas was won by Lord GLASGOW'S *Gen. Peel*—*The Farmer's Boy* running second.

GENERAL NEWS.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* thus describes Gen. GRANT'S appearance during the recent battles: "Lieut.-Gen. GRANT had ridden out to the field first about 11½ o'clock A. M., and asked a general view of the situation, and I may here remark that his appearance was peculiar to what I had seen him on many fields before; but Thursday was the first time I ever saw him, in battle or out, in full uniform. The three stars of his rank adorned his shoulders, and his coat was full dress, and white gloves graced his hands. These may be trivialities; but this man, whose career has been so checkered and so grand, was entering the crisis of his history, and trivialities grow interesting. But there was nothing in his manner to show that he felt the least concern for the future. Calm and confident he was then, and ever has been, through the varying elements of the battle of the Wilderness."

The Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector and Corporation Counsel, have made an arrangement by which the street-sweepers, ash and dirt carriers, and other employees of the City Inspector who have been engaged in removing ashes and garbage and keeping the streets clean, since the 1st of last December, shall all receive their wages up to the present time, the payments to commence to-morrow (Friday). The Broadway Bank is to advance the necessary funds, and Mr. President FRANCIS PALMER, Esq., is to pay the claims of the men which may be audited by the Comptroller, and when all such claims are paid, to sue for them, and recover the total amount upon a judgment against the Corporation.

The jury in the case of the *Chicago's* disaster, yesterday agreed to return a double verdict: that [illegible]

Several desperate ventures have been made during the last ten days by the TIMES and other journals to obtain early news from the front; but in more instances than one, some intelligent guerrilla has had the first reading and the last perusal of our letters and dispatches. It is impossible for us to keep a sufficient special force in the field to hold open the lines of communication, and fight all the troopers of MOSBY, HARRISON and STUART.

The War Department dispatches have thus far been very reliable. They have been quite free from exaggeration, swagger or prophecy. In but one or two instances—in but one or two brief sentences—has the Secretary's pen-feather risen from the solid earth toward the clouds; there has been in all the dispatches, we believe, but a solitary illustration of the "fine frenzy." Facts without fringe, circumstance without imagery, are what we have been favored with. It is this that has given value to these dispatches; it is upon their verity that their continued value depends.

How few men can rise to the dignity of telling the truth. Yet on this characteristic all greatness is founded. It is and has been the main ground of our confidence in Gen. GRANT, that in the whole of his reports, in all his actions, and in his entire career, he has, beside his other soldierly qualifications, shown the most profound reverence for this cardinal manly virtue.

We trust these reports from the War Department to the country will be continued till the close of the campaign, and will be resumed whenever events of great moment are in progress. We trust they will continue to be calm and veracious, and will be issued for no purpose but to furnish to the people the information in possession of the Government. Were a single sentence or word put into them, by any means, for stock-jobbing purposes, or to affect the markets, they would not only at once become worse than worthless, but the honor of the Government would be seriously compromised.

Martial Nerve—The Two Armies.

The great fact to be derived from the battles of the past week is that, of the two armies, ours will bear the most "punishing" without failing. The contest was mainly one of endurance. Gen. LEE attempted at once his customary tactics, which must now be perfectly familiar to our Generals, of massing and throwing his forces on the exposed portions of our line, trusting to mere weight of numbers to break through, and thus to force back the whole army. It is a very expensive system for the attacking party, but may be worth the loss of men and the wear and tear of vital force in an army. Gen. LEE tried it, with such a corps-commander as he has not now, Stonewall JACKSON, at Gaines' Mill, and produced the effect he desired. Again, in a battle, in which his army was probably more exposed to destruction than it has ever been since—Chancellorsville—he tried it with terrible result. It must be remembered that such grand attacks may break and put *hors du combat* only a comparatively small portion of a large army. At Gaines' Mill, and at Chancellorsville, the Army of the Potomac had men enough remaining, after the successful attacks, to have utterly crushed the enemy.

But the great influence of a battle—as KINGLAKE so well shows, and as we see continually in this war—is metaphysical: its effect upon the spirits of the Commander and the men. If there be nerve enough in the soldiers and in the Generals to endure great losses with pluck, the victory is already half gained.

The final victory of Russia over NAPOLEON was gained by the Russian soldiers bearing "punishing" best. Rome conquered the world by being able to endure more than any other nation. England has won her present position in the civilized world, most of all by the power she has shown of bearing losses. When at the end of that long May day, last week, the rebels found that their repeated and most violent attacks—most remarkably favored by the thick screen of brushwood—had been either driven back or only partially successful, the Commander-in-Chief undoubtedly knew that the day was lost, and withdrew to a stronger position, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

A story is told of Gen. GRANT, which we devoutly hope is true, and which ought to be historical: One of LEE'S tremendous flank attacks had been made on his right wing. Regiment after regiment is driven in, in disorder; the stragglers are rushing to the rear; aids come one after the other, hot and breathless, to headquarters, announcing to Gen. GRANT that the right is utterly broken, that the second line is penetrated, and all is lost, unless help be sent at once! GRANT sits in imperturbable calmness, considering the news, and at length his laconic reply is, "*I don't believe it!*" No essential change is made in his dispositions, and the battle speedily rights itself.

In that short response, (if it be true,) was conveyed the very spirit of the long-experienced and indomitable General. His nerves do not even quiver at these dreadful tales of disaster. He reasons then as clearly as before the battle on just how much his forces can bear, and he is sure they have not thought yet of being beaten. In a great battle the disaster of one part may be readily compensated by the advantage of another, and GRANT merely swings around one wing in attack to balance the falling back of another. A cautious man would have feared to assault then; a nervous and excitable man might have weakened other points too much to support this wing. The General trusted to the pluck of his troops, and it appears he did not trust in vain.

A remark is reported of the President's on this campaign, which may or may not be authentic, but which conveys much truth. "Any other commander that the Army of the Potomac has had," he is rumored to have said, "would have at once withdrawn his army over the Rapidan, after that first day's reception!"

The true source of martial power in the ability to endure. The Army of the Potomac has always shown it. They now can manifest it under a General who, find themselves, "does not know when he is beaten." Such bloody and fruitless attacks as the rebels have made during this last week, must also terribly weaken their power. They have not the means to recuperate. It is doubtful if they have that kind of Northern pluck which steadily endures disaster.

We expect that they will fight still and fight desperately, as brave men do, even in a failing cause. But we look for great losses to their army, from straggling and desertion, while ours, as the various corps concentrate, will only increase in strength and gain in spirit.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND HIS CONGRESS.—It is scarcely possible to conceive a greater contrast than is presented between the Message of JEFFERSON DAVIS to his second Congress, (which we publish elsewhere,) and those ebullient addresses in which he was wont formerly to present his case before the world. Of the present document, three-fourths are taken up in fretful lamentation—first, over the devastation caused by the southward march of the national army, and next, over the hostility of foreign Powers towards the rebel cause. When DAVIS last spoke, he lamented a difference in the treatment he received at the hands of France and England respectively. Now, however, no such distinction is made; and "foreign Governments," without exception, come in for his bitterest maledictions. May more, although he thinks it may be possible hereafter to extend forgiveness to some of his foreign enemies, there are cases which will demand redress when the Independence of the South shall have been established. There is a melancholy madness about these assumptions which almost overtops the villany in which they have their origin.

As to domestic concerns, he has only a few words of suggestion to offer. His currency has been reduced to $230,000,000; but further legislation is needed to sustain it. Of his army he speaks in terms sufficiently indistinct to mean anything. But he seems to set great store by his reserves; and he winds up with allusions to the recent rebel successes in Louisiana and North Carolina.

THE CONFERENCE ON DANISH AFFAIRS.—Seven of the European Powers are at last in conference in London on the Dano-German question. France, England, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Denmark, the German Confederation and Sweden are each represented, Denmark, the Great German States and England, each by two plenipotentiaries, and the remaining Powers by one each.

The most important fact, if such it can really be called, that has as yet transpired in reference to the purposes of the mediatory Powers, is given in a Paris journal, which states, in a semi-official manner, that the French Minister in London has been instructed to make a demand in the early stages of the deliberations for an armistice between the belligerents. In this the French Minister,—as agreed between the Emperor and Lord CLARENDON—is to be energetically supported by the British plenipotentiaries. The same journal, however, by an extravagant assertion which immediately follows this announcement, throws doubt upon its credibility, when it alleges that France and England have mutually bound themselves to declare war against that Power which should refuse to agree to a truce. There is not even the least shadow of probability in the latter assertion, as every one who has watched the progress of the negotiations on the part of the British Government must be aware. That an urgent demand, however, will be made for an armistice is not only probable, but certain; and with the fall of Duppel every reasonable excuse for the refusal of a truce has been taken away from the German Powers.

According to the latest intelligence, there is a probability of the Conference expanding into a general Congress, possibly after the manner suggested in the French Emperor's appeal to Europe for a general revision of obsolete European treaties. In this way the Emperor, after all, would carry out his original view—making it almost a necessity for England to take her seat in the Council—even in spite of the elaborate reasons offered by Lord RUSSELL for declining the honor.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11.

RETALIATORY MEASURES.

In reply to a request of the President, it is understood that each member of the Cabinet has submitted in writing his opinion in regard to retaliatory measures toward the rebels, on account of the massacres of Fort Pillow and Plymouth. The opinion of Attorney-General BATES, is said to be in opposition to any such course. Whatever policy may be decided, no formal public declaration of it will probably be made.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. SEDGWICK.

The remains of Maj.-Gen. SEDGWICK left here on the evening mail, and will reach New-York to-morrow morning, on the way to Cornwall, Conn. They are in charge of Maj. WARNING and two gentlemen of the General's staff, and will be accompanied by Mrj. W. F. Jones, of New-York, late of Gen. WOOD'S Staff, Hon. C. B. SEDGWICK, of New-York, and several members of the Connecticut delegation in Congress, and other friends. A. W. WARDLAW, Esq., has generously tendered the use of a special car to take the body to New-York.

THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

Hon. TITIAN J. COFFEY having resigned the office of Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, the Attorney-General has appointed J. HARDY ASHTON, Esq., of Philadelphia, to that office, and he has entered on its duties. Mr. COFFEY will hereafter assist the Attorney-General in the preparation and argument of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, in which the Government is a party—those cases now numbering more than one-third of the calendar of that court.

THE NEW-YORK LOAN.

The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan received at the Treasury were, on Saturday, $279,000; on Monday, $1,112,000; on Tuesday, $600,000, and on Wednesday $750,000.

FIRE.—A fire occurred, yesterday afternoon, in the garret of house No. 162 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City. The principal damage done was by water.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11.

ELECTION OF A CHAPLAIN.

The Senate proceeded to the election of a Chaplain. Thirty-nine votes were cast, of which Rev. Mr. BOSWORTH received 24, and Rev. Mr. GRAY, of the East-street Baptist Church, received 15. Rev. Mr. BOSWORTH was declared elected.

THE RED RIVER CAMPAIGN.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) introduced a resolution requesting the Committee on the Conduct of the War to investigate the cause of the recent disaster on the Red River. He made a statement to the effect that the expedition was under the command of Gen. LEE, of Kansas, who had several times asked that infantry be given him to sustain and cover his artillery, which was only protected by cavalry. He said that the disastrous result was due to this mismanagement.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said much trouble had already arisen by the interference of the civil authorities with the military, and he did not believe it wise to pass this resolution.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) said he would express no opinion relative to the management of this expedition. But it was too late to object at this day to Congressional investigation, and he called attention to several cases of such investigations under Democratic Administrations.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES the resolution was amended so as to give the committee power to investigate the entire administration of Gen. BANKS in the Department of the Southwest.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) thought that the standing of Gen. BANKS as a man and as an officer, entitled him to fair treatment, at least; and he did not think that Senators should indulge in this wholesale denunciation of him. There was no doubt that he had met with a great disaster on the Red River, but he would not say who was responsible for it.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said he did not wish to be understood as denouncing Gen. BANKS. He understood that the expedition was planned by a Western officer, and was very reluctantly consented to by the War Department. He had stated on the information he had that the whole thing was a movement for plundering cotton. As a military operation it was ridiculous to have so many wagons up near the front.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) said this movement could not have been made without the sanction of the President and the Lieutenant-General, and he had understood that it was also with the sanction of Gen. GRANT.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said that it was the most ill-advised and foolish movement of the war, and reiterated that it was inaugurated by a Western officer whose name he should not name. Ever since Gen. GRANT took command of Kansas, he had been constantly calling for troops to protect his Southern border, and he did not believe that he had anything to do with this expedition to Kansas; and Gen. LANE had a right to, and demanded an investigation of the whole affair.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he would not directly assert that Gen. GRANT sanctioned the movement, for he was not at liberty to quote from letters and papers he had seen; but he believed that such was the fact.

Mr. GRIMES said that the matter had gone so far now, that it would seem that there should be a full investigation.

The resolution as amended was then passed.

ENLISTMENTS FROM SECEDED STATES.

Mr. WILSON endeavored to call up the bill allowing persons living in the seceded States to enlist in regiments from the Northern States, but the Senate refused.

RELIEF OF SEAMEN.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution for the relief of Commodore W. D. PORTER and the officers and crew of the gunboat *Essex*, which destroyed the rebel ram *Arkansas*, and it was passed to a second reading. It appropriates $30,000.

He also reported the bill to equalize the grade of line officers in the navy, which, after a slight amendment, was passed.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, asked to be discharged from the consideration of Mr. ALEXANDER'S joint resolution repealing the following resolution in amendment of the Constitution, approved March 2, 1861:

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

MAJOR-GENS. SCHENCK AND BLAIR.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) introduced the following:

Whereas, the President of the United States in a communication to the House of Representatives of the date of April 28, 1864, represents that prior to and at the meeting of the present Congress, ROBERT C. SCHENCK, of Ohio, and FRANK P. BLAIR, JR., of Missouri, members elect thereto, by and with the consent of the Senate, held commissions from the Executive as Major-Generals in the volunteer army, and that Gen. SCHENCK tendered the resignation of his said commission, and took his seat in the House of Representatives at the assembling thereof, upon the distinct understanding with the Secretary of War and the Executive that he might, at any time during the session, at his own pleasure, withdraw said resignation and return to the field; and whereas, the President, in said communication, states further that "Gen. BLAIR was, by temporary agreement with Gen. SHERMAN, in command of a corps through the battles in front of Chattanooga, and in the march to the relief of Knoxville, which occurred in the latter days of December last, and, of course, was not present at the assembling of Congress," and that when he subsequently arrived here, he sought, and was allowed by the Secretary of War and the Executive the same conditions and promises as allowed and as made to Gen. SCHENCK, and further, that Gen. BLAIR holds no military commission or appointment other than herein stated; therefore,

Resolved, That the arrangement aforesaid made by the President and Secretary of War with Gens. SCHENCK and BLAIR to receive from them temporarily their commissions of Major-General on their part, and at any time during the session of Congress to resume them, was in derogation of the Constitution of the United States, and not within the power of the President or Secretary of War or either of them to make.

RELIEF OF CONTRACTORS.

Mr. CLARK, from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution for the relief of the contractors for machinery of the double-end side-wheel gunboats, which was adopted. The bill provides for the appointment of a board of competent persons to examine claims of contractors, and report to the Department what losses have been sustained, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the sums adjudged to be due.

THE SIOUX INDIANS.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, the bill for the relief of the friendly Sioux Indians was called up and passed. It appropriates $7,500.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the bill allowing Surgeon SOLOMON C. SHARP, U. S. A., to receive a service of plate from the British Government as a testimonial, was passed.

ORGANIZATION OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. WILSON, took up the bill for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department.

An amendment of Mr. GRIMES, providing that the organization of the Department shall not exist longer than one year after the rebellion, was adopted, and the bill passed. It goes to the House. A synopsis has heretofore been published.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

A message was received from the House announcing their non-concurrence in the amendment of the Senate to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill, asking for a committee of conference.

On motion of Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Union,) the bill authorizing the extension of the pickets of DANIEL FITZGERALD and JONATHAN BELL was passed after a short debate.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee of Conference, reported the Senate bill in relation to the appointment of volunteer officers in the navy, requiring their confirmation by the Senate.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. HALE reported from the Conference Committee the bill relative to naval appointments and courts-martial.

The report was adopted.

LAND AID TO IOWA RAILROADS.

The bill to aid the State of Iowa in the construction of railroads by grants of land, was called up by Mr. HARLAN, and passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Mr. PAYTHMER, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) advocated the Senate's amendment providing for the appointment by the President of twenty-five Consular posts, showing the importance of their being educated to their duties.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) opposed the amendment, arguing that our diplomatic affairs have been conducted with great ability by those who have, according to our system, been taken from our most distinguished men, including statesmen educated at our public schools.

Mr. FAULKNER said that the remarks of the gentleman from New-York (BROOKS) applied to the diplomatic rather than to the consular system, and the distinguished gentlemen who had represented us abroad, and whose names had been mentioned, had recommended the appointment of consular pupils, who they become acquainted with the language of the countries to which they may be appointed, as well as their laws and usages.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) said that the Committee on Ways and Means had recommended the appointment of consular pupils, but the committee, after carefully guarding, and because of a chance of abolishing that office, (which he hoped to accomplish,) struck out the provision. If there was no permanence in the system, there was no permanence in the system.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) took a similar view of the matter.

The Senate's amendment was concurred in.

The Senate's amendment providing that the President may appoint, in his discretion, a full Minister to Belgium.

An amendment was offered in the House appropriating $8,000 in addition to the salary of a Minister Resident, which is $7,500, as the salary of a full Minister, should the President, in his discretion, appoint one.

The amendment of the House was rejected by a vote of 29 to 57.

The amendment of the Senate was non-concurred in, and a committee of conference asked of the Senate.

HOUSE BILL TO BE REFERRED ON TUESDAY.

SENATE.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to ensure to persons engaged in the military and naval service, without regard to color, homesteads on the forfeited estates in the insurrectionary districts.

Mr. FESSENDEN WOOD spoke against and Mr. CRAIG, of Wisconsin, for the bill.

The morning hour here expired, and the subject went over.

THE DISMISSAL OF UNEMPLOYED OFFICERS.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution to drop from the rolls of the army all unemployed General officers.

The House voted on Mr. COX'S amendment heretofore offered providing that whenever any officer shall demand a board of inquiry, according to the rules and regulations in such cases, and be willing to serve, such board shall be instantly convened, and if the board shall find him competent for a command in the rank in in which he is entitled, he shall be restored to active service with full pay, and all officers who have received the thanks of Congress during the present war shall be exempt from the provisions of this act.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 68 against 60.

The House considered Mr. KELLEY'S substitute for the joint resolution proposing that a board of three Major-Generals, three Brigadier-Generals and three Colonels be appointed to examine and report to the Secretary of War as to the competency and incompetency for command of unemployed Generals, the latter to be dropped or remitted to the position in the regular army occupied by them before they were appointed General officers in the Volunteer service.

Mr. KELLEY'S substitute was rejected—70 against 60.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the previous question was ordered on the joint resolution which provides that all Major-Generals and all Brigadier-Generals in the military service of the United States, who, on the 1st of July next, shall not be in performance of duty, or service corresponding with their respective grades and rank, and who shall not have been engaged in such duty or service for three months continuously next prior to that date, shall then be dropped from the rolls of the army, and all the pay and emoluments or allowances of such General officers so dropped shall cease from that date, and the vacancies thus occasioned may be filled by new promotions and appointments, as in other cases; but no officer is to be considered as included in the foregoing provision whose absence from duty shall have been occasioned by wounds received or disease contracted in the line of his duty while in the military service of the United States; or by his being a prisoner of war in the hands of the enemy or under parole, and any Major-General or Volunteer or Brigadier-General of Volunteers who may be hereafter appointed in the regular army under the authority given in section 4 of the act approved July 22, 1861, to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in the enforcement of the laws and protection of public property, and the same amendatory thereto, who shall be so dropped from the rolls shall not thereby be discharged from the service of the United States, but shall be remitted to his position and duty as an officer of the regular army.

The above joint resolution passed, 73 against 61.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the House bill, establishing a postal money order system.

Adjourned.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

FASTNET POINT, Wednesday, May 11.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool at 2:30 P. M. on the 28th ult., and Londonderry the 29th ult., has arrived.

The *City of London* arrived at Cork the morning of the 28th ult.

ENGLAND.

Two new joint stock companies advertised in Liverpool to run steamers between that port and the St. Lawrence in the Summer and to Portland in the Winter. The capital of each is fixed at 5 million sterling, and each possesses influential directions.

In the Court of Exchequer, on the 27th, the Attorney-General applied to have the case of the Mersey rams fixed for trial on May 27, before a full court and special jury. The court assented to the application.

The *Times*, in its City Article, says the Confederate Loan, on the 27th, was very firm at higher prices, final bargains being at 39¾, under the news of the Southern Government having gained possession of the Mississippi, by the capture of Fort Pillow, and of the vote of censure on LEE, in Congress, having been carried by so large a majority.

GARIBALDI embarked on the Duke of Sutherland's yacht *Undine* at Fowey, at Fowey, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, but at noon on the same day the yacht put into the Mauris from stress of weather.

THE DANISH WAR.

There had been no fighting. The Prussians on the 25th were 11½ miles south of Aronsee, in Jutland. They were increasing their batteries on the channel which divides Alsen from the south land, and it was supposed the Danes would have to retire from Alsen unless an armistice was speedily proclaimed.

The Vienna *Gazette* says the Cabinet of Vienna and Berlin declares the proposal made at the Conference for an armistice with a continuance of the blockade of the German ports.

FRANCE.

Political news unimportant.

The Bourse opened very flat on the 27th, but became firmer, and rentes advanced to 67f. 55c.

POLAND.

The Archbishop of Warsaw had abolished mourning in the churches, and in consequence of this bells and organs were again used.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds on the 27th were weaker. Consols declined ⅛. The demand for discounts continued moderate; rates unchanged.

The West India mail steamer had arrived with £300,000 of sterling specie. Market for American securities depressed, and prices rather lower. Quotations for Illinois Central decline 1@1½ discount, and Erie shares, 2@2½ discount. The sales of the former were 500 shares, at 37 cents. Railway bonds, where principal and interest are not payable in England, declined about 3 per cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 29.

Cotton—Weekly sales 68,420 bales, including 10,000 taken by speculators and 20,100 bales to exporters. Prices have declined ⅛@¼d. The sales on Thursday are estimated at 8,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations: Middling Orleans, 27½d.; Middling Mobile, 27½d.; Middling Uplands, 27½d. Imports for the week 74,000 bales. Friday the market is very strong. Sales about 12,000 bales.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

LONDON, Friday, April 29.

Corn market slow and dull at Monday's prices. Rather less wheat advanced 2@3. Oats sales to Monday's terms.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Friday, April 29.

Consols closed at 91¾@91¾ for Money, and 91¾@92 for account.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 28.

Flour—Sales of 5,000 barrels; Western Canal, per 196 lbs., 25s. 6d.@26s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 26s. 6d.@27s. Wheat in moderate demand; White and Mixed, per 100 lbs., 9s. 4d.@9s. 7d.; Red, 8s. 9d.@9s. 2d. Corn in little request; White, 33s. 6d.@34s. 6d.; Mixed and Yellow, 32s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 28.

Ashes—Small sales; Pots, 34s. 6d.; Pearls, 36s.

LONDON, Friday, April 29.

Consols closed 91¾@91¾ for money.

VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 29.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th, Sir Cornewall Lewis said the Government had no intention whatever of proposing a conference on the American question.

Mr. FREEMAN moved a resolution that the Government instructions to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, in the matter of the Tuscarora, were at variance with the principles of international law, and a long debate on the resolution was rejected. The Government majority was 34.

The steamship *Teutonia* arrived at Southampton on the 28th.

LONDON, Friday, April 29.

Consols for money, 91¾.

Illinois Central 1@1½ discount; Erie shares, 38.

ROME.—Bank decrease £175,000.

POSTSCRIPT.

SUNDAY, 6 O'CLOCK P. M.

A SAD REPORT.

Rumored Death of General Wallon.

THE LATEST FIGHTING OF SUNDAY.

The Latest Reported Wednesday, May 11.

A SAD REPORT.

Rumored Death of General Wallon.

THE LATEST FIGHTING OF SUNDAY.

The Latest Reported Wednesday, May 11.

The Associated Press Dispatches Confirm the Rumored Death of General Wallon.

The Fighting of Sunday Severer than at First Reported.

Our Losses Heavier than Those of the Enemy.

Gen. Hooker Wounded.

Gen. Sickles Slightly Wounded.

Gen. Berry Killed.

Gen. Whipple Mortally Wounded.

Gen. Hancock Wounded.

Gen. Howard Wounded.

Gen. Slocum Wounded.

Gen. Williams Wounded.

Gen. Geary Wounded.

Gen. Butterfield Wounded.

Gen. Meade Wounded.

Gen. Sedgwick Wounded.

Gen. Warren Wounded.

Gen. Wadsworth Wounded.

Gen. Getty Wounded.

Gen. Crawford Wounded.

Gen. Carr Wounded.

Gen. Gibbon Wounded.

Gen. Barlow Wounded.

Gen. Birney Wounded.

Gen. Mott Wounded.

Gen. Webb Wounded.

Gen. Owen Wounded.

Gen. Kitching Wounded.

Gen. Stannard Wounded.

Gen. Upton Wounded.

Gen. Custer Wounded.

Gen. Wilson Wounded.

Gen. Davies Wounded.

Gen. Lee Wounded.

Gen. Ramseur Wounded.

Gen. Pegram Wounded.

Gen. Gordon Wounded.

Gen. Rodes Wounded.

Gen. Ewell Wounded.

Gen. Hoke Wounded.

Gen. Stuart Wounded.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee Wounded.

Gen. Rosser Wounded.

Gen. Wickham Wounded.

Gen. Hampton Wounded.

Gen. Jenkins Wounded.

Gen. Pickett Wounded.

Gen. Heth Wounded.

Gen. Wilcox Wounded.

Gen. Anderson Wounded.

Gen. Mahone Wounded.

Gen. Wright Wounded.

Gen. Perry Wounded.

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Gen. Pickett Wounded.

Gen. Heth Wounded.

Gen. Wilcox Wounded.

Gen. Anderson

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION ....WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1864.
Board met pursuant to the following call:
8 o'clock P. M.

The board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1864.

A. F. Valentine, Esq., Clerk Common Council:

SIR: I hereby call a special session of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session in the Chamber of the board, in the City Hall, on Wednesday, the eleventh instant, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such public business as may be before the board.

JOHN T. HENRY, Alderman Fifteenth District.
JOSEPH SHANNON, Alderman Sixth District.
JOHN HARE, Alderman Eleventh District.
JOHN FOX, Alderman First District.
CHARLES J. CHIPP, Alderman Seventh District.
PETER HOFFMAN, Alderman Thirteenth District.
JAMES McELRON, Alderman Fourth District.
JOHN G. HEINE, Alderman Tenth District.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Alderman Fourteenth District.
JACOB M. LONG, Alderman Seventeenth District.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Jenks, Chipp, McKnight, Hardy, Masterson.

The roll having been called and a quorum not appearing, the President announced that the board stood adjourned sine die.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 11, 1864.

$40,000 U. S. 6-20s, C	106⅝	200	Reading R.		123⅜
10,000 do	106⅝	100	do		123⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cp.	102	100	do		123⅝
5,000 U. S. 6s, '71, R	103	650	do		123⅝
9,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, C	86¼	100	do		123⅝
1,000 do	86¼	200	do		123⅝
2,000 N. C. State 6s	57	200	do		123⅝
2,000 Mo. State 6s	70½	200	Mich. Cen. R.		140⅝
20,000 do	71	200	do		141
4,000 Ky. 6s, issued of '62		300	do		141⅛
Pac. R.	113½	500	do		141⅜
1,000 do	113½	200	do		141⅜
2,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	64	200	M. S. & N. I. R.		94⅜
20,000 do	64	200	do		94⅜
20,000 do	64	100	do		95
20,000 O. & M. P. Cer.	63	100	do		95¼
1,000 Harlem R. 2d m.	103	100	M. S. & N. I. R. C.		120⅞
4,000 C. & N. W. 1st m.	93	1400	Ill. Cen. Can. Bd. S		122
2,000 Han. & St. J. 1st	102	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		111⅜
1,000 do	102⅛	200	do		111⅜
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st R.	100	1200	do		111⅜
20,000 Mil. & Mis. L. G.	80	400	do		111⅜
do	80	400	do		111
do	80	200	do		111
20,000 do	80	200	do		111
Ohio Dly	100	100	McGregor & S. R.		70¾
4,000 Alton & T. H. 2d	85	100	Chi., Col. & Chi. R.		70¾
do	85	100	do		70¾
2,000 McGr. & W. 1st M.	93	100	Gal. & Chi.		120
20,000 Amer. Gold	170	100	do		120
do	170	100	do		121⅜
do	170	100	do		121⅜
do	170	200	do		121⅜
do	170	200	Chev. & Tol. R.		146
do	170	200	do		146⅜
do	170	200	do		146⅜
200 Canton Co.	41	50	Chi. & R. I.		113⅜
do	40⅝	400	do		113
do	40⅝	100	do		113
do	40⅝	100	do		112⅝
do	40⅝	100	do		112⅝
do	40⅝	100	do		112⅝
St Paris. Coal Co.	5	50	Chi. & Q. Quin.		112
200 Cum. Coal Pfd.	67	200	M. & P. 6s C. R.		87⅜
do	70	200	do		87⅜
do	70	200	do		87
100 Quick. Min. Co.	10	100	Del., Lack. & West		208
do	10	100	do		208
do	10	100	do		208
100 Copake Iron	10½	200	Tol. & Wab. R.		73
do	10½	200	Tol. & Wab. Pref.		99
200 Wyom. Vl. D'Co.	61	300	do		99
200 Gen. Bill M. Co.	2	200	Ft. Wa. & C.		118⅝
200 Can. Cop. Co.	5⅝	600	do		118⅝
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	93	200	do		118⅝
do	93	100	do		118⅝
do	93	100	do		118⅝
do	93	100

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. J. DOGAN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, at the Store, 394 Broadway, ON SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, by Catalogue, the entire stock in trade of a Fancy Goods Store, comprising handsome walnut and rosewood parlor suits, rare antique and modern pier mirrors, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, fancy tables, black walnut library table, mahogany hanging bookcase, hair mattresses, iron bedsteads, bedding, feather beds, mattresses, &c. Also, an iron safe, Gothic fluted, three-ply and ingrain carpets, Canton matting, &c. A cash deposit required on purchases.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 49 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of a safe, speedy and reliable remedy for secret diseases of a private character, in 24 years' practice he has cured more cases of Gonorrhœa and Wrong Treatment than all other combined. Fear and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and does not leave you worse than before, saving you money and health. He will take but little money, and time to restore you. All who have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive proper treatment elsewhere may get a permanent cure effected. Everything a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 41 Franklin-st. Calls private. Or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Specific remedy for secret diseases, when regular treatment will either destroy the constitution or fail to cure, effects a perfect cure in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures, when of long standing, the worst effects of mercury; but positively cures all other diseases of a private character, however delicate or complicated. Consultations free. Medicines sent to all parts of the world. Dr. HUNTER, No. 21 Bond-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES.—Any reader in need can receive remedy for removing the most troublesome forms of secret disease. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. Price $5 a box, to restore the system to its natural purity in a few days. Full directions for use in every case. Sent to any part of the world, which are four degrees stronger than No. 2, and one, over and, greatly and healthy, price $3 a box. Sold at No. 1074 Lexington-av., or sent by mail, with full instructions, on receipt of price. Address Box No. 4,586 N. Y. Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates of the marriage and sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with hints to those entering the married state, and directions for treatment in all cases of infirmity, the consequences of indiscretion, the untold miseries resulting from ignorance, and the humbug of quacks, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful advisor to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N.Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the only safe and reliable remedy ever offered. They will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Explanatory circulars sent free. Sold only at the office of DR. POWERS, 64 Franklin-st., N. Y. Female Physician in attendance.

ONA NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By O. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Sexual Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N.Y. Price $1.25, sent by mail. Address Box No. 4,586 N. Y. Post-office. The smallest may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SOLAPIS, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, Rectum, Hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 49 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Office hours from 9 to 2, 5 to 7, and 7 to 9 evenings.

PROPOSALS

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same is offered, and the name of the person proposing, will be received at the office of the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, May 24, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit: In Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; with branches in Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, between Second and Third-avenues; also in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also in Orchard-street, between Houston and Stanton-streets; also in Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; also in Seventy-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues, and also in Seventh-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets. The plans for the above may be seen and specifications obtained on application in the contract clerk. THOS. FARRINGTON, } Commissioners. ROBT. G. DARLING, } Board. A. W. CRAVEN, } Board. CHIEF OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 12, 1864.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
JOHN TAUSSIG, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, May 18, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 113 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$200 REWARD.—ON THE NIGHT OF THE 30th ult., the safe of the subscribers was broken open, and the following stolen therefrom:
Five Coupon Bonds of the Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad Company, dated Jan. 1, 1864, viz:
No. 227, for $1,000. No. 229, for same.
No. 230, for same. No. 232, for same.
No. 233, for $500. Certificate No. 1322, for 20 shares, Capital Stock of said Company, dated March 28, 1864.
Certificate No. 1,323, for 20 shares, same Stock and Company, dated the same day, dated March 28, 1864.
Certificate No. 1,324, for 20 shares, same Stock and Company, dated the same day dated March 28, 1864.
Certificate No. 1,325, for 20 shares, same Stock and Company, dated the same day dated March 28, 1864.
Certificate No. 1,326, for 20 shares, same Stock and Company, dated the same day dated March 28, 1864.
Certificate No.

THE GREAT CAMPAIGN.

Continued from the First Page.

them are suffering severely from their injuries, and many will soon be restored to the army.

GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY.

More Fighting in Gen. Butler's Department—Two Iron-Clads Reported Engaged.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 11.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* from Washington says:

"A heavy firing was heard yesterday from Gen. Butler's headquarters. The iron-clads were engaged.

"A large number of our soldiers were wounded in their hands and arms."

THE OPERATIONS OF MONDAY.

Possession and Destruction of the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad—A Brilliant Little Battle at Swift's Creek.—Hoke-man's Glorious Brigade—The Railroad Again Cut at Hicksford—Beauregard and His Forces Cut Off—Another Gunboat Disabled.

From Our Special Correspondent.

IN THE FIELD, Monday, May 9, 1864.

This command is now well on its way toward Petersburgh, and is in high spirits to-night. As I announced in my letter yesterday, there was a simultaneous movement of a very large force of our troops southward this morning, for the purpose of effectually disabling the Petersburgh and Richmond Railroad, over which Lee receives the bulk of his subsistence supplies. It was expected that the enemy would make a desperate fight to retain possession of a route of such vital importance to their army, but to our surprise, the prize fell into our hands without an effort of resistance.

The fact is, that our appearance here was a staggering surprise to the enemy. All the available troops in his locality had been previously sent to reinforce Lee, and there was nothing to oppose us but militia. The plan of sending a large force of cavalry, under KAUTZ, to cut this railroad further south, at Hicksford, as we have ascertained to-day, having proved a decisive success, BEAUREGARD, who had been hurriedly called from Charleston in the emergency, found himself unable to bring up his troops, or more than a small part of them, and the rebels had no alternative but a retreat.

In addition to our particular good fortune here, we have authoritatively learned to-night of GRANT'S victory over LEE. The rebel army, we are told, has been driven to Spottsylvania Court-house, and LEE has no hope of making a stand on the north side of Richmond, unless BEAUREGARD can manage to reinforce him. This contingency Gen. BUTLER will make impossible, and in view of everything we think we have cause to be exultant. Let me so locidly as I can, in the short time before the dispatches are sent off, give a statement of to-day's operations.

Forming on the battle-field of Saturday, our army moved forward this morning promptly at daybreak, with Gen. SMITH'S corps on the left and Gen. GILLMORE'S on the right. The troops moved in columns, cautiously feeling the way through the thick woods which characterize the country hereabout, and about 9 o'clock Gen. GILLMORE struck the railroad at the Port Walthall junction. Almost at the same hour the Tenth Corps reached the road at Chester Station, three miles nearer Petersburgh. Here very material damage was effected by ripping up the rails, burning the ties and destroying considerable of the rolling stock.

This operation having been so completely executed, it was determined that the success should be followed by a further advance. Gen. BUTLER ordered both corps forward and by four o'clock the army had formed line of battle. Our skirmishers found the enemy in considerable force about two miles from the Port Walthall junction, but they retired on our approach, and the main body massed over a deep stream called Swift Creek, making a stand on the further bank of the stream. One brigade of them at least remained, however, on this side, and posted themselves strongly in redoubts and rifle-pits. They were engaged by the gallant brigade of Brig. Gen. HAWKINS, of WARREN'S Division—an organization consisting of the Ninth New-Jersey Regiment, and the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts. True to their splendid reputation as fighters, this brigade fiercely attacked the enemy, driving them from their works by a charge, and compelling them to abandon, in their precipitate flight, all their dead and wounded. At other points of our line, a desultory fire of artillery was kept up all the afternoon, and at dark the skirmishers on either side and sharpshooters were vigorously shooting from the opposing banks of Swift Creek. We expect the rebels to make a stand with all the troops they can command at this same and swift stream, and if Gen. BUTLER should determine to advance upon Petersburgh, there will probably be hard fighting to-morrow morning. Our losses to-day have not been very large, and the enemy has been severely punished.

The colored soldiers of Gen. HINCK'S brigade made a co-operative movement with the main body. They started from City Point, and followed up the left bank of the Appomattox, being protected on the flank by Gen. GRAHAM. After proceeding several miles beyond Port Walthall, the rebel fortifications on the Appomattox, which commands both the land and water approaches to Petersburgh, opened a fierce fire, which Gen. GRAHAM answered with his accustomed energy. HINCK'S gallant boys were also prompt to reply, but the engagement had not lasted long when a well-aimed shot from the fort struck the gunboat *Dragoon*, Capt. BLANKENBURG, squarely in the magazine, which exploded, completely demolishing the vessel. It is somewhat singular that only four lives were lost of those on board. After this unfortunate affair, the attack upon the fort was temporarily intermitted. Thus far we have been extremely unsuccessful on the rivers here, having lost three vessels—first, the navy gunboat *Commodore Jones*, by a torpedo; and then the *Shawsheen* and the army gunboat, *Brewster*, by explosion.

The colored cavalry, under Col. WEST, which arrived last night from their raid on the Peninsula, were also dispatched this morning to reconnoitre and create a diversion in the direction of Fort Darling, on Drury's Bluff. Though not entirely recovered from their fatiguing four days' march, the mounted troopers started out with great readiness on this new duty. I have just heard of their return, having met only one casualty. The negro troops on this expedition are praised very justly on all sides here for the readiness and spirit they show to do any duty required of them. In HINCK'S Brigade of five thousand men, the hospital returns present but one name on the sick list. Such a record can be exhibited nowhere else.

Our wounded are all doing well. They receive excellent care in the field, and the arrangements for removing them to more comfortable quarters are excellent. Dr. MCCLELLAN, the Medical Director of the expedition, and Drs. LOCKLEY and CRAVEN, respectively the Medical Directors of the Eighteenth and Tenth Corps, have exhibited great forethought in preparing the outfit of supplies for the field, and should have the credit of organizing and maintaining a perfect medical department.

I have just seen two rebel officers captured by Gen. HINCKMAN. They both belong to the Eleventh South Carolina—Capt. CARPENTER and Lieut. GRAHAM. From them I learn that Gen. D. H. HILL commands the rebel forces in this vicinity. BEAUREGARD was hastening up from Charleston, but only a portion of his forces got through when Gen. KAUTZ cut the railroad at Hicksford, leaving the main body south of that point and BEAUREGARD with them.

P. S.—TUESDAY MORNING.—Last night a rebel infantry force appeared on the banks of the James River, nearly opposite our landing, at Bermuda Hundred, and poured a volley into Admiral LEE'S flag-ship, the *Malvern*. The vessel was struck in several places by the musket balls, but no one was hurt. The rascals were soon shelled out of their position, and measures will be adopted to keep them at bay in future.

I observe that the newspapers generally are unmeasuredly censuring severely upon Gen. BUTLER for the evacuation of Little Washington, N. C. Their course is very unjust. It required a brigade of Union troops to garrison the place, and no compensating advantage for this expenditure of men was to be gained. When Gen. GRANT first visited Fortress Monroe he expressed himself in coincidence with Gen. BUTLER against the disadvantageous policy of scattering small forces at various points, and the question of evacuating Little Washington was then raised. The matter, however, was not pressed, and Gen. BUTLER left it optional with Gen. PALMER, commanding the District of North Carolina, to abandon the town or not, requiring him, in case he determined to leave, to afford ample time to every Union person—white or black—desiring to come away in which to gather together and dispose of their effects. While the matter was thus in abeyance a peremptory order was received from Gen. GRANT by Gen. BUTLER to evacuate Little Washington at once. This was done as soon as possible, and by these means a worthless military position was vacated and a splendid brigade of troops added to our army. M. J. W.

VERY LATEST.

Another Terrible Battle on Tuesday.

Advices Up to Wednesday Morning at 10 O'clock.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11.

A distinguished officer arrived here about 10 o'clock to-night who was present during the terrible conflict of yesterday afternoon and last evening, and who left Gen. GRANT in the saddle as late as ten o'clock this morning. He sums up the bloody work of yesterday thus:

The fight opened all along the lines. LONG STREET'S corps, under HILL, held the rebel right resting about two miles northeast of Spottsylvania, and GRANT pitted BURNSIDE'S Ninth Corps against it. At a given moment, later in the afternoon, BURNSIDE precipitated his entire command, except the colored troops, upon the rebel right, driving and completely crushing it, capturing three rebel brigades and four pieces of cannon. The fight continued with a ferocity never before witnessed until 9 o'clock last night, when it closed upon the bloodiest field produced in this war. The losses on both sides are stated to be very large. Of the three rebel brigades captured, some escaped during the awful carnage which followed, but twelve hundred of the captures were sent to the rear this morning. Our informant talked with some of them before leaving to-day, and they acknowledged that they had been in every principal battle of the war, but had never experienced such terrible fighting. The battle ceased at about 9 o'clock, our lines having advanced, BURNSIDE occupying, at the end of the conflict, the intrenchments held by LONGSTREET'S forces a the beginning. This morning the fight was not renewed up to 10 o'clock, at which time BURNSIDE held the same position. LEE'S army was then contracted into a sort of horse-shoe form in and about the town known as Spottsylvania Court-house. Gen. STEVENSON, of Massachusetts, is killed. The reports that Gens. BURNSIDE and WARREN have been hit, and that one has been wounded and the other killed are not true. BUTLER'S movements south of Richmond have been felt and appreciated.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11.

I have just received intelligence that LEE has been compelled to withdraw from Spottsylvania Court-house.

He was flanked on both right and left.

The fighting was terrible yesterday.

The rebels retreated across the South Anna River.

GRANT is in pursuit.

THE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11.

The following additional casualties are reported—all wounded except those designated killed:

Lieut. E. L. Boyd, 39th Connecticut; Lieut. Chas. McKinley, 19th Pennsylvania; Lieut. C. H. Damrell, Capt. J. R. Rowser, 6th Maryland; Lieut. J. H. Smith, 43d New-York; Lieut.-Col. C. C. Carr, 1st U. S. Cavalry; Lieut. R. W. Davis, 19th Pennsylvania; Capt. John Witherspoon, 24th Michigan; Col. Henry A. Morrow, 24th Michigan; Capt. M. Kantur, 95th Pennsylvania; Capt. N. S. Baker, 65th New-York; Capt. N. Burrill, A. A. G. Second Brigade Fourth Division Third Corps; Lieut. Michl. Urell, 82d New-York; Lieut. C. H. Zollman, 44th New-York; Lieut. N. B. Husted, 4th New-York Cavalry; Lieut. and Adjt. T. E. Stevens, 115th Pennsylvania; Lieut. Wm. B. Hutchinson, 24th Michigan, killed; Sergt. C. H. Pinkerton, 24th Michigan; Corp. J. A. Bartlett, 24th Michigan; Corp. J. H. Sherison, wounded; Corps. C. Edgar, 24th Michigan, killed; Sergts. C. H. Pinkerton, Corp. Clark Eddy, Corps. M. O'Brien, E. Sellegot, J. Pioch, J. Horan, Ed. Farrel, C. Gaffney, Collins, R. H. Collins, P. Miller, Ed. Chopp, J. Ford, C. Judif, T. Green, T. Burnett, S. Brown, E. Stoliff, M. Heath, Sergt. J. R. Boyle, S. A. McDonald, Corp. B. Donovan, J. McLemmer, C. Clunk; Sergt. A. Bigelow; Theodore Palmer, Robert C. Bird, A. Holloway, W. L. Chase, J. Morgethaer, S. Brown, J. McCrudicer, S. Bird, W. Hemphdeen, G. F. Stewart, Mally, P. Girnedin, Sergt. C. H. Pinkerton, Sergt. M. A. Zeigler, Sergt. Sleddard, A. Peyton, J. H. Canfield, C. Maxfield, I. Bartlett, W. McLaughlin, Sergt. Hoffman, M. Donovan, A. Tassaing, A. Noble, A. Willis, C. Dobbins, C. Kynaert, R. Foster, J. McKee, Col. F. Graves, 5th Michigan; [4th]; L. F. Raymond, 7th Michigan; Col. Lombard, 4th Michigan, killed.

Eighty-ninth New-York—Warren's Brigade.—Capt. J. G. Copley, Capt. Robert Barton, Lieut. Carr, Lieut. Thurber, Hiram C. Hallet, killed. Twenty-fifth Co. Mass., 19th Pennsylvania—Lieut. McKinley, Lieut. Watson, supposed killed; Sergt. Haggerty, killed; Hunter, killed; Wilson, killed; John Miller, wounded; John Mullen, Joseph Bonsall, Sergt. McCarthy.

Forty-third New-York—J. H. Smith, Col. John Wilson, killed—died of amputation of leg; Capt. W. Wallace, killed; Lieut. T. S. Bailey, killed; Corp. Landers, Co. C, killed; Capt. W. L. Thompson, Lieut. E. B. Goodyear, Capt. W. G. Rogers, Lieut. J. Cavanagh, Lieut. Henry Shultzes, Capt. J. Wilkinson, Lieut. Blaisel, missing; Peter Roliam, Co. H; C. L. Priest, Sergt. John Van Buren, Henry Garrison, P. R. Smith, Peter Fish, L. Arnold, Sergt. David Mead.

Two hundred and twenty-six killed, wounded and missing, and twelve officers. Major John Fry in four places; Corp. Bisty, Corp. Lowe, John J. Hosley.

First U. S. Cavalry.—Capt. Sumner, Lieuts. Pennock, Ward, Carr, Hall. Eight men killed and thirty wounded.

Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry.—Major Steers, Lieuts. Rice and Cox.

Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry.—Capt. Ash, killed.

Nineteenth Pennsylvania.—Capt. Hemlow, Lieut. Hitmire, killed; Lieuts. Sessman, Murray, Smith, Capts. Bernlin, Henrich, Wiseberren, killed; Jacob Foulty, Fr. Miller, John Caswell, John Gross.

Sixth Maryland.—Lieut. Chas. A. Dawtiser, Capt. A. E. Martin, Lieut. Asbur. Myers, killed; Capt. T. Billingslea, Capt. J. E. Boswell, Capt. J. J. Brockman, Lieut. W. H. Smith, Capt. Goldsboro, Lieuts. Schwartz, Sergt. J. L. Dumouth, killed; E. L. Monsman, Irvin R. Robinson, Thos. R. Knowlton, W. H. Stull, A. G. Harbough, C. Moser, J. Baxler, Wm. Rambes.

Nineteenth Pennsylvania.—Lieut. Chas. Kimberly, Parker, J. Stephens, Martin Johnson, Cypro C. Reynolds, Sergt. Paul; sixty of regiment wounded on Thursday; Williams, killed; Corp. John Edwards, killed; Corp. Frank Casey, Michael Kennedy.

Sixth Maryland.—Capt. J. R. Rowser, Corp. Slaughter, killed; T. McCafferty, killed; Robert Hayes, Wm. Biddle, J. Emerson, Thos. Bunce, Albert Sergeant, Corp. J. W. Dickenson, Wm. Alexander, H. C. Cosey, John Campbell, Wm. L. Davis, J. Fernand, M. Glassbert, E. Reynolds, J. F. Stapstone, Wm. Alexander, Sergt. Richards, since.

Lieut.-Col. Allen, 13th Massachusetts; Col. Murah, 9th New-York Militia; Major Northrup, 97th; Gen. Baxter, wounded; Lieut. James B. Burrows 9th New, York—leg; Lieut. Perry, Twelve or fifteen wounded. Lieut. Henry Gale, Co. B, 1st New-York; Lieut. W. G. Davenport, 5th Vermont; Wm. T. Pennock, 1st U. S.; Capt. S. L. Fulwood, 109th Penn.; Lieut. M. McMurray, Co. A, 98th Pennsylvania; Lieut. P. J. Woomer, Co. G, 93d Pennsylvania; Col. Crosby, 93d Pennsylvania—killed; Gen. Owens, killed; Capt. Randell, 93d New-York—wounded; R. Wilson, 27th Michigan; Eat. H. Bullard, 76th New-York; J. M. Curtis, 76th N. Y.; D. Thomas, 77th New-York; H. B. O'Neal, 9th Massachusetts; J. O'Donnell, 9th Massachusetts; L. M. Adams, 150th Pennsylvania; A. Pierce, 3d Vermont; A. J. Wickes, 93d New-York; J. Insloe, 5th New-Jersey; W. Kimmelle, 5th New-Jersey; T. F. Malins, 97th New-York; C. Davis, 93d New-York; C. Davis, 93d New-York; A. Jacobson, 97th New-York; W. Gallagher, 15th New-York Artillery; C. Semorroncocker, 95th New-York. W. Winchker, 143d Pennsylvania; T. B. Bissedell, 19th Me.; A. A. Potter, 24 Vt.; A. Whigan, 63d Pennsylvania; F. Martell, 6th Vermont; L. M. Lowell, 143d Pennsylvania; E. Delphy, 5th Vermont; J. Crafford, 5th Vermont; E. Keenan, 5th Vermont; J. Coyn, 5th Vermont; O. J. Gilligan, 10th Massachusetts; C. Fortier 11th Massachusetts; J. Pettond, 10th Massachusetts; E. Bibe, 10th Massachusetts; F. Shafined, 10th Massachusetts; H. G. Rose, 2d Vermont; S. Bleacker, 120th New-York; J. Raynolds, 120th New-York; C. H. Linscratt, 17th; J. Pepper, 138th Pennsylvania; J. Cleaver, 138th Pennsylvania; Capt. J. McKenna, 73d New-York; Capt. T. A. Martin, 4th U. S. Regulars; Lieut. Jos. Simson, 4th U. S. Regulars; Lieut.-Col. S. R. Gilkyson, 6th N. Y.; Lieut. Lee, 6th N. Y.; H. D. Newton, 4th Vt.; J. Austin, 97th N. Y.; D. L. Watson, 8th N. Y.; E. Gilbert, 7th N. Y.; Parker, 1st N. Y.; J. Pendergrast, 1st N. Y.; A. M. Rand, 102d Pa.; W. Norris, 1st Regular Cavalry; M. Shawern, 61st Penn.; J. B. Nolan, 102d Penn.; P. McCabe, 102d Penn.; W. T. Smith, 69th Penn.; T. Bark, 103d Penn.; J. C. Harrington, 4th N. J.; J. Warner, 4th N. J.; L. Mitchell, 1st N. J.; C. Mundy, 1st N. J.; W. King, 1st N. J.; F. Revlin, 1st N. J.; H. O. Hare, 1st New-Jersey; J. McCarcel, 1st N. J.; R. H. Grey, 93d New-York;

Maj. A. M. War, 1st N. J.; Capt. H. C. Warner, Co. A; Capt. H. C. Gilmore, Co. K; Lieut. T. L. Cunningham, Co. C; Capt. Vaudevere, 16th R. I.; Capt. J. McCandlas, 2d Mich.; Col. C. Funk, 39th N. Y.; Lieut.-Col. Lane, 39th N. Y.; Capt. Trip, 39th New-York; W. Harding, 39th N. Y.; J. Baker, 39th New-York; Col. J. Given, 118th Penn.; R. B. Flannry, Co. B, 57th Pa.; J. W. Wilkins, Co. B, 57th Pa.; C. C. Stroats, Co. B, 57th Pa.; J. Pepper, Co. F, 57th Penn.; Sergt. R. Brown, Co. B, 57th Penn.; Sergt. A. Cassidy, 119th Penn.; R. Wilson, 93d New-York; A. Wilkinson, 57th Penn.; Col. W. J. Ryder, 119th Ohio; Sergt. W. H. Patton, 6th Wis.; M. Harvey, 76th New-York; O. Cameron, 6th New-Jersey; Sergt. Shepherd, 6th Vermont; C. G. Dale, 6th Vermont; S. Stodard, 6th Vermont; S. Cowell, 126th New-York; S. McGillespie, Co. B, 182d Pa.; J. Pritchard, Co. B, 182d Pa.; Col. Gennes, 10th Me.; Capt. M. Whitehouse, Co. G, 8th Me.; W. G. Grady, Co. G, 19th Me.; W. C. Tobey, Co. G, 19th Me.; Alex. Carr, Co. C, 5th Penn. Res.; F. H. Reynolds, Co. H, 12th Penn. Res.; Andw. Erberton, 12th Penn. Reserves; Clifford Hasticks, Co. F, 12th Penn. Res.; Basj. Haith, Co. F, 12th Penn. Res.; James Nelson, Co. G, 10th Penn. Res.—hip; Wm. Shannon, Co. I, 8th Penn. Res.—hip; Isaac Allman, Co. K, 8th Penn. Res.—hand; Job Williams, Co. B, 8th Penn. Res.

Reserves.

E. Mier.

J. C. Osgood, 2d Vermont.

S. Partlone, 3d Vermont.

G. H. Mizell, 97th Penn.

C. M. Thompson, 97th Penn.

A. Brown, 49th N. Y.

J. Breuner, 49th N. Y.

A. Miller, 49th N. Y.

C. T. Brown, 19th Reg'rs.

C. Fredrick, 63d N. Y.

E. Fryz, 141st Ohio.

A. D. Vilters, 126th Ohio.

Sergt. J. Flood, Co. A, 69th Pennsylvania.

Sergt. S. Cooley, Co. A, 69th Pennsylvania.

G. Cooper, Co. G, 69th Pennsylvania.

F. Moore, Co. A, 69th Pa.

T. Simpson, Co. I, 131st Pa.

W. J. Applegate, Co. M, 121st Pennsylvania.

B. M. Stone, 2d Indiana.

Sergt. Rice, Co. I, 1st Mich.

H. Finney, Co. C, 134th N. Y.

D. Garmes, Co. H, 134th N. Y.

——Lanthogan, 63d Irish Brigade.

R. W. Smith, Co. C, 11th Penn.

J. Fountain, 126th N. Y.

Corp. S. M. Robertson, Co. B, 20th Maine.

W. J. Verver, 12th Penn.

H. E. Jones, Co. G, 20th Mass.,

R. Bagger, Co. F, 1st Vt. Cav.

C. Smith, Co. E, 82d N. Y.

A. J. Beattie, Co. B, 1st Rifles.

A. Swift, Co. H, 1st Rifles.

J. Henry, Co. B, 1st Rifles.

S. Cleves, Co. I, 9th Reserves.

P. Ogden, Co. I, 9th Reserves.

F. Stiller, 120th Penn.

H. Pettinger, 60th N. Y.

A. A. Eight, 1st Regt. Excelsior Brigade.

W. Rae, 1st N. J. Cavalry.

D. Wanoklin, Co. F, 141st Penn.

J. Thomas, 148th Conn.

C. Truman, 67th New-York.

Sergt. Wm. Wolfe, 1st N. J. Cav.

S. H. Hines, 145th U. S. in.

P. O'Neal, 146th U. S. in.

D. A. Smith, Co. A, 20th Mass.

Sergt. Thomas, Co. B, 20th Mass.

E. Bentley, 83d New-York.

G. Mathews, 65th N. Y.

D. C. Sterling, Co. K, 143d Penn.

W. H. Harris, Co. F, 56th Penn.

Sergt. Forgey, 69th N. Y.

W. R. Hinton, 126th N. Y.

J. McGlone, 126th Penn.

W. C. Weaver, 126th Ohio.

H. Worthy, 57th Mass.

F. Gilmore, Co. D, 57th Massachusetts.

E. V. McCurdy, Co. D, 57th Massachusetts.

J. B. Clark, Co. B, 57th Mass.

T. B. Randall, Co. D, 57th Massachusetts.

J. Welch, 147th N. Y.

J. Carle, 39th New-York.

R. Carr, 39th Mass.

J. Shelton, 39th Mass.

A. Carper, 104th N. Y.

G. W. Vanderhale, 104th New-York.

L. Stewart, 126th Penn.

D. Miller, 126th Ohio.

T. Baker, 57th Michigan.

Jeremiah Parsons, Co. G, 12th Penn. Reserves.

C. C. Arnold, Co. D, 12th Penn. Reserves.

E. D. Bain, Co. A, 12th Penn. Reserves.

Joseph Slacker, Co. G, 12th Penn. Reserves.

Isaac Differ, Co. B, 12th Penn. Reserves.

Charles Kramer, Co. I, 12th Penn. Reserves.

Joseph French, Co. F, 12th Penn. Reserves.

J. F. Sherman, Co. K, 12th Penn. Reserves.

Chas. S. Scott, Co. K, 12th Penn. Reserves.

E. W. McCracker, Co. G, 76th Penn.

J. M. Rhodes, Co. B, 8th Penn. Reserves.

John Flynn, Co. F, 12th Penn. Reserves.

Capt. H. Meeker, Co. F, 8th Penn. Reserves.

John Fertingham, Co. F, 11th U. S. Infantry.

J. B. Hilderbrand, Co. H, 13th Penn. Reserves.

W. Thompson, Co. F, 6th Md.

A. Brown, 49th N. Y.

C. Spaulding, Co. H, 24 Vt.

J. Brown, 14th R. I.

J. Doyle, Co. G, 73d N. Y.

Sergt. J. S. Smith, 6th N. J.

Capt. Shanbrook, 67th Penn.

Co. L. Gibbons, 1st Penn. Res.

W. Corbet, 1st Penn. Res.

Capt. Wingle, Co. H.

W. Case, Co. H.

Lieut. Col. J. B. Isabell, Co. H.

S. Grogen, Co. G.

C. Byrley, Co. G.

S. Vinson, Co. H.

Lieut.-Col. J. R. Lewis, 50 Vt.

Capt. J. Hurlbert, Co. A, 5 Vt.

J. Ratter, Co. I, 6th Vt.

Coleman, Co. I, 6th Vt.

J. Hinnel, Co. I, 6th Vt.

O. Hathaway, Co. I, 6th Vt.

O. Montgomery, Co. H, 6th Vt.

Capt. Rogers, 43d N. Y.

R. Hibel, 43d N. Y.

Sergt. G. W. Tremain, Co. B, 65th Penn.

Capt. Shale, Co. O, 11th Penn.

F. R. Anderson, Co. F, 11th Pa.

Sergt. J. H. Murdock, Co. E, 11th Penn.

R. M. Phillips, Co. E, 11th Pa.

S. Anderson, Co. E, 11th Penn.

Sergt. G. Murry, Co. K, 93d N. Y.

J. H. Pounding, Co. U, 63d N. Y.

J. Barrie, Co. F, 63d N. Y.

B. Lesser, 3d Vermont.

Capt. Hospital Steward, D. Neil, 83d New-York.

M. McFall, 73d New-York.

R. McKeon, 73d New-York.

J. Kirvin, 73d New-York.

P. Cox, Co. I, 19th Maine.

Sergt. Cox, Co. I, 19th Maine.

J. Croddens, Co. C, 9th Maine.

H. F. Webster, Co. C, 7th Maine.

J. McKenna, 102d Penn.—Fairchild.

A. Shipley, 102d Penn.

C. Bean, 11th New-York.

J. Fy Gunnes, 11th N. Y.

O. A. Lewis, 11th N. Y.

J. Snyles, 11th N. Y.

J. H. Hammett, 11th N. Y.

S. Y. Sargent, 39th Mass.

P. M. Norton, 74th New-York.

W. Lamar, Co. H, 83d Pa.

C. M. Leeman, 9th Mass.

J. Leslie, 9th Mass.

T. Hacket, 9th Mass.

Sergt. R. Lane, Co. C, 9th Massachusetts.

M. Sullivan, Co. B, 9th Mass.

W. Welch, Co. C, 9th Mass.

C. L. Butterfield, 63d Pa.

D. F. Breck, Co. C, 11th Pa.

L. M. McClurry, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania.

J. Hutchison, Co. C, 11th Pa.

J. C. Reid, Co. K, 11th Pa.

A. Horton, Co. C, 106th N. Y.

H. Smith, Co. C, 106th N. Y.

J. Wait, 5th Wisconsin.

J. B. Warren, 146th Pa.

J. J. Middleton, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania.

A. Donnelson, 106th Penn.

G. H. Crawford, 16th N. J.

C. Gates, 1st Mich. Cav.

W. Spicer, Co. I, 6th Reserves.

B. Campbell, 16th N. J.

J. R. White, 9th N. Y.

H. Packard, 9th N. Y.

Sergt. Vermeaster, 8th N. Y. Cav.

H. Larkin, Co. H, 8th Mich. Cav.

B. Brooks, Co. B, 8th Vt. Cav.

A. Brown, Co. B, 8th Vt. Cav.

H. Warner, 91st N. Y.

F. Heuwright, Co. E, 10th Mass.

P. Dunn, Co. C, 150th Pa.

J. Harker, Co. H, 8th Wis.

A. Adkins, Co. I, 5th Wis.

Capt. H. Barvis, 121st Pa.

J. W. Jackson, Co. E, 143d Penn.

L. Kumphins, Co. E, 143d Penn.

G. H. Oakes, Co. A, 37th Mass.

H. C. Martin, Co. B, 6th Vt.

J. Henderson, Co. E, 5th Maryland.

W. Thompson, Co. G, 143d Pennsylvania.

M. Brennon, Co. G, 143d Pennsylvania.

Sergt. Co. D, 5th U. S. Cav.

C. W. Nash, Co. D, 37th Massachusetts.

A. Peel, Co. D, 150th Pennsylvania.

P. H. Mill, 104th N. Y.

D. Robinson, 104th N. Y.

C. A. Green, 104th N. Y.

P. Galen, 147th N. Y.

A. Seabolt, 39th New-York.

J. L. Chase, 11th New-Hampshire.

A. Ampson, 39th N. Y.

G. McAlvey, 39th New-York.

W. Bathan, 4th Maine.

M. C. Matthews, 4th Maine.

Col. Funk, 39th New-York.

Lieut.-Col. Tuss, 39th N. Y.

G. Ellis, 24th Michigan.

Sergt. Mahon, 24th Mich.

P. J. Shinley, 37th Mich.

W. Gray, 126th Ohio.

T. Johnson, 126th Ohio.

D. Tedrow, 126th Ohio.

M. W. Millsline, 7th Wis.

W. M. Marcher, 1st Del.

J. R. Boyle, 24th Michigan.

John McCabe, 87th N. Y.

Sergt. Lewis Case, 4th Vt.

H. Bradt, 17th N. Y.

J. G. Kitchner, 17th N. Y.

A. J. Martin, 110th Ohio.

C. Bates, 110th Ohio.

S. V. Prevert, 126th Penn.

Jos. Forquer, 67th N. Y.

Wm. Webster, 2d Maine.

Chas. F. Rogers, 6th N. Y.

D. D. Cook, 50th New-York.

Sergt. Lowe, 1st Connecticut.

Thos. B. Brown, 121st Penn.

Geo. Hamboon, 111th N. Y.

Wm. H. H. Coats, 123d Penn.

Thos. Downey, 26th Michigan.

Michael Donovan, 26th Mich.

Sergt. Wm. Rock, Co. E, 124th Penn. Reserves.

Chas. F. Rogers, 6th N. Y.

Sergt. Peter J. Hosier, 8th Co.

John Shanli, 42d N. Y.

Peter Gogind, 13th N. J.

Anthony Charbonne, 126th New-York.

Geo. Weeden, 126th Ohio.

Christ Philapaul, 122d Ohio.

John Carr, 43d New-York.

Martin Easgrove, 26th Mass.

Corp. Peter Burns, 6th Md.

Jos. W. Brown, 17th Maine.

John Cumming, 121st Penn.

John J. Potter, 122d N. Y.

Wm. Alexinson, 11th Penn.

Wm. F. Allen, 24th N. Y.

Sergt. Wm. Wolfe, 1st N. J. Cav.

Leonard Brinewater, 6th Md.

Jas. Bank, 87th Penn.

Michl. Devereaux, 26th Mass.

And. J. Dull, 6th Penn.

John F. Doyle, 24th U. S. I.

Pat. Fox, 126th Penn.

Thos. J. Suttle, 11th Penn.

Fred. Pollard, 26th Maine.

Sylvester Overton, 19th Me.

Sergt. Wise, 26th Penn.

Fred. Hatzman, 26th Penn.

Sam. Bradley, 122d Ohio.

Corp. Chas. Small, 14th Connecticut.

Corp. John Boyle, 114th New-York.

Isaac G. Miller, 82 U. S. S.

Corp. F. Bumberger, 6d U. S. S.

Corp. Thos. Newman, 6th Penn. Reserves.

Corp. Sampson, 6th Pa. Res.

Henry Sanders, 16th N. Y.

Felix Wrubing, 150th Penn.

Alex W. Fulsaler, 26th Me.

Corp. A. W. Gould, 126th N. Y.

Sergt. Thos. Keagan, 63d N. Y.

Sergt. Peter Rooney, 63d N. Y.

Sergt. J. O'Sheridan, 4th Vt.

O. W. Gleen, 7th West Va.

Sergt. G. M. Bailey, 1st Me. C.

Jel Scudder, Brooklyn, 14th.

H. E. Evans, 6th Md.

Jas. Lewis, 124th N. Y.

Jas. McGrath, 124th N. Y.

John McGrath, 124th N. Y.

John F. Brown, 7th Wis.

Corp. Thomas Strangeway, 7th Wis.

Sergeant Joseph D Sharp, 7th Wis.

Thos. Osborne, 71st Penn.

Gus Halbuset, 26th N. Y.

W. A Bryan, 72d Penn.

G Skinner, 83d Penn.

A Rocker, 14th U. S Inf.

J. G Rome, 83d Penn.

W. C McGarvey, 105th Pa.

Chas. A. Dunning, 105th Penn.

A. Eisner, Co. G, 105th Pa.

Sergt. C. C. Carbridge, Co. G, 31st Pennsylvania.

E. B. Smith, 105th Michigan.

J. Newton, 95th New-York.

Capt. E. Shaw, Co. G, 105th Pennsylvania.

J. Hetrick, Co. G, 105th Pa.

J. F. Smith, Co. G, 105th Pa.

H. J. Milliken, Co. G, 105th Pennsylvania.

M. S. Wechner, 93d Penn.

J. Silkwagner, 93d Penn.

Corp. Frank Casey, Michael Kennedy.

Lieut. Col. Allen, 13th Massachusetts; Col. Murah, 9th New-York Militia; Major Northrup, 97th; Gen. Baxter, wounded; Lieut. James B. Burrows 9th New, York—leg; Lieut. Perry, Twelve or fifteen wounded. Lieut. Henry Gale, Co. B, 1st New-York; Lieut. W. G. Davenport, 5th Vermont; Wm. T. Pennock, 1st U. S.; Capt. S. L. Fulwood, 109th Penn.; Lieut. M. McMurray, Co. A, 98th Pennsylvania; Lieut. P. J. Woomer, Co. G, 93d Pennsylvania; Col. Crosby, 93d Pennsylvania—killed; Gen. Owens, killed; Capt. Randell, 93d New-York—wounded; R. Wilson, 27th Michigan; Eat. H. Bullard, 76th New-York; J. M. Curtis, 76th N. Y.; D. Thomas, 77th New-York; H. B. O'Neal, 9th Massachusetts; J. O'Donnell, 9th Massachusetts; L. M. Adams, 150th Pennsylvania; A. Pierce, 3d Vermont; A. J. Wickes, 93d New-York; J. Insloe, 5th New-Jersey; W. Kimmelle, 5th New-Jersey; T. F. Malins, 97th New-York; C. Davis, 93d New-York; C. Davis, 93d New-York; A. Jacobson, 97th New-York; W. Gallagher, 15th New-York Artillery; C. Semorroncocker, 95th New-York. W. Winchker, 143d Pennsylvania; T. B. Bissedell, 19th Me.; A. A. Potter, 24 Vt.; A. Whigan, 63d Pennsylvania; F. Martell, 6th Vermont; L. M. Lowell, 143d Pennsylvania; E. Delphy, 5th Vermont; J. Crafford, 5th Vermont; E. Keenan, 5th Vermont; J. Coyn, 5th Vermont; O. J. Gilligan, 10th Massachusetts; C. Fortier 11th Massachusetts; J. Pettond, 10th Massachusetts; E. Bibe, 10th Massachusetts; F. Shafined, 10th Massachusetts; H. G. Rose, 2d Vermont; S. Bleacker, 120th New-York; J. Raynolds, 120th New-York; C. H. Linscratt, 17th; J. Pepper, 138th Pennsylvania; J. Cleaver, 138th Pennsylvania; Capt. J. McKenna, 73d New-York; Capt. T. A. Martin, 4th U. S. Regulars; Lieut. Jos. Simson, 4th U. S. Regulars; Lieut.-Col. S. R. Gilkyson, 6th N. Y.; Lieut. Lee, 6th N. Y.; H. D. Newton, 4th Vt.; J. Austin, 97th N. Y.; D. L. Watson, 8th N. Y.; E. Gilbert, 7th N. Y.; Parker, 1st N. Y.; J. Pendergrast, 1st N. Y.; A. M. Rand, 102d Pa.; W. Norris, 1st Regular Cavalry; M. Shawern, 61st Penn.; J. B. Nolan, 102d Penn.; P. McCabe, 102d Penn.; W. T. Smith, 69th Penn.; T. Bark, 103d Penn.; J. C. Harrington, 4th N. J.; J. Warner, 4th N. J.; L. Mitchell, 1st N. J.; C. Mundy, 1st N. J.; W. King, 1st N. J.; F. Revlin, 1st N. J.; H. O. Hare, 1st New-Jersey; J. McCarcel, 1st N. J.; R. H. Grey, 93d New-York;

Maj. A. M. War, 1st N. J.; Capt. H. C. Warner, Co. A; Capt. H. C. Gilmore, Co. K; Lieut. T. L. Cunningham, Co. C; Capt. Vaudevere, 16th R. I.; Capt. J. McCandlas, 2d Mich.; Col. C. Funk, 39th N. Y.; Lieut.-Col. Lane, 39th N. Y.; Capt. Trip, 39th New-York; W. Harding, 39th N. Y.; J. Baker, 39th New-York; Col. J. Given, 118th Penn.; R. B. Flannry, Co. B, 57th Pa.; J. W. Wilkins, Co. B, 57th Pa.; C. C. Stroats, Co. B, 57th Pa.; J. Pepper, Co. F, 57th Penn.; Sergt. R. Brown, Co. B, 57th Penn.; Sergt. A. Cassidy, 119th Penn.; R. Wilson, 93d New-York

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

The Army Reunited at Alexandria—Gen. Franklin Commands—Gen. Banks Superseded—One in our Power—Another Serious Repulse—Admiral Porter Refuses to Retire the Boats—Nine Gunboats Above the Falls—Banks' Forces to Escape to New-Orleans, and Gen. A. J. Smith to Remain with the Gunboats.

Correspondence Missouri Republican.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Wednesday, April 27.

All day yesterday and to-day the army has been advancing this place, returning from the disastrous expedition toward Shreveport. Gen. BANKS, FRANKLIN and A. J. SMITH are now here, together with their respective commands. Alexandria begins to assume the appearance it wore four weeks ago, when the army, with high hopes and full of life, took up its march for Shreveport. Crowds of officers, soldiers and citizens are everywhere in the town. The levee is lined with steamers, and the tents of a large army surround the place.

Gen. FRANKLIN and Gen. A. J. SMITH held a consultation at Grand Ecore last week, and agreed upon a programme by which they could bring the army successfully back to Alexandria. FRANKLIN laid this plan before Gen. BANKS, and told him that he (FRANKLIN) had held a consultation with Gen. SMITH, and that they had agreed upon the plan, and that he would undertake to conduct the retreat. If he (BANKS) would not interfere. Gen. BANKS slumbered and slept, virtually turning the command over to Gen. FRANKLIN. Gen. BANKS must have felt humiliated at this proposition; but he submitted. He took a cavalry escort and came on to Alexandria, arriving here a day or so in advance of the main army.

Gen. FRANKLIN took up the march from Grand Ecore last Tuesday, destroying all the stores for which he had no transportation. When his army arrived at Cane River, Saturday morning, where Gen. FRANKLIN expected to cross, he found the rebels, under Gen. DICK TAYLOR, posted on a high embankment on the opposite side in force, to dispute the crossing. FRANKLIN opened with seven-gun batteries of artillery, and the cannonading was kept up all day Saturday, Saturday night and until Sunday morning about 9 o'clock. In the meantime FRANKLIN sent a large infantry force up Cane River two or three miles, where they succeeded in finding a ford, at which they crossed over, came down near the bank, and charged the heights. A severe engagement ensued, in which both sides lost heavily.

The rebels were driven from the hill, and a crossing of the whole army effected. Two hundred and fifty of our wounded at this battle came down on Monday on the steamer *Red Chief*. Their wounds had not been dressed when they arrived here. I have not taken the time or pains to get an account of the losses on both sides. It is my opinion, however, that our loss will not exceed 400 in killed, wounded, &c. The rebel loss perhaps is greater. The rebels soon closed in on Gen. FRANKLIN's rear, and there has been nearly skirmishing all the way down. Our pickets, two miles back of Alexandria, were fired on yesterday, but no one was hurt. It is believed by some that there will be a great battle near this place in a few days, but I do not incline to this belief. The rebels are getting too far away from their supplies to risk a battle at Alexandria.

Admiral PORTER is now about sixty miles above here, trying to save the iron-clad gunboat *Eastport*. The boat got aground, sprung a leak and sunk near Grand Ecore, but was subsequently raised. She came down a few miles, when she again met with a similar misfortune. The Admiral is now endeavoring to save her. He has the *Champion No. 3* and *Champion No. 4*, naval transports, and two gunboats with him. He has no land forces to assist him, and nothing has been heard from him except heavy cannonading all day Monday and Tuesday, at intervals. He is endeavoring to pump the water out of the *Eastport* and raise her. Should he fail in this, he will take her iron plating off, her machinery out, and blow her up.

There is now but three feet five inches water on the falls, one mile above this place. The following iron-clads are above the falls, and cannot get over:

Osage, Thos. O. Selfridge, Lieut.-Commander.

Neosho, Samuel Howard, Act. Vol. Lieut.-Commanding.

Mound City, A. R. Langthorn, Act. Vol. Lieut.-Commanding.

Louisville, Elias K. Owen, Lieut.-Commander.

Carondelet, John S. Mitchell, Lieut.-Commander.

Pittsburgh, Wm. R. Hoel, Act. Vol. Lieut.-Commanding.

Chickasaw, Watson Smith, Act. Vol. Lieut.-Commanding. Capt. J. P. Conhony, of this boat, was killed by a guerrilla shot a short time ago.

Ozark, Geo. W. Brown, Act. Vol. Lieut.-Commanding.

Eastport, S. L. Phelps, Lieut.-Commander.

The *Lexington*, *Fort Hindman*, and *Cricket*, tinclads, are also above the falls; also the two *Champion* transports.

The great question now agitating the minds of the military and naval authorities here, is how to get these gunboats over the falls. It is a difficult problem, and may not be solved at all until the water rises in the river. Dams, locks, &c., are suggested, but nothing looking to practical results has been done. Admiral PORTER is determined not to lose boat if he can help it by any possible means. He says, I understand, that if the land forces leave him he will take in six months' supplies, and await a rise in the river. This would subject the officers and crews to a life of annoyance and peril. The rebels would swarm around so thick that it would cost a man his life to show his head above the decks. Gen. A. J. SMITH was on board the gunboat *Forest Rose* last night, and informed Capt. JOHNSTON that Gen. BANKS and his army were going to leave, but that he and his men would remain with the gunboats until every one of them could be gotten out. It was generally supposed heretofore, that Gen. SMITH and his forces would leave immediately for Vicksburg, under orders from Gen. GRANT; but this declaration implies a change of programme. It is evident that Gen. BANKS and his army are going to leave this part of the State as soon as possible. Steamboats that came up here a week ago, loaded with commissary stores, are now tied up, with their cargoes still enclosed.

The troops now lying at this place the following-named transports:

White Cloud, *Ohio Belle*, *New Kentucky*, *Superior*, *Benezet*, *Red Chief*, *Gertrude*, *Gennie Hopkins*, *Cheputeau*, *Jennie Rogers*, *Mittie Stephens*, *Belle Donna*, *Belle Creole*, *Belle Robinson*, *Diadem*, *Gillum*, *Shreveport*, R. R. Hamilton, *Louisiana*, *Belle Fawn*, *Time and Tide*, *John Warner*, J. S. Prinzie, *Hetty Gilmore*, *Meteor*, Col. Cowles, W. L. Ewing, *Southwester*, *Thomas E. Tutt*, *Clarabelle*, *Liberty*, *Sioux City*, *Mars*, *Emerald*, *Adriatic*, *Des Moines*, *Empress*, *Platte*, *Silver Lake*, John H. Greenback, *Ann Orr*, and the *Black Hawk*, *Pauline*, and *Ivy*.

The *Emma*, *Starlight*, *Crescent* and *Peter Star*, arrived last night from New-Orleans, bringing Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, and two or three thousand men belonging to the Thirteenth Army Corps. Gen. M. K. LAWLER's brigade was among the forces. The arrival of these fresh troops has inspired confidence in the minds of all here. Alexandria, as well as Washington, may now be considered as "safe."

This place has been in a constant state of excitement and alarm since it was known that the army was falling back upon Alexandria. The alarm has been increased by frequent guerrilla raids on the opposite side of the river. On Sunday morning, a company of Confederates, numbering forty or fifty, made a dash on Pineville, on the opposite side of the river, fired a volley at the boats, captured some of our scouts and pickets, and spread terror among the women and children of Pineville. The gunboat opened on them, and shelled the opposite shore for about an hour. This caused almost a panic in Alexandria, as the shelling began about ten o'clock Monday morning, at a time when most of the inhabitants were asleep. The cannonading was heard until those in the houses, making the windows rattle. This was too much for the nerves of delicate women, and many were the hands that were wrung in horror at the thought of a battle in our midst. The matter was soon explained, and the excitement gradually subsided. The excitement was revived Monday evening. The rebels made another dash on Pineville, causing a "big scare." The gunboats opened out and shelled the woods back of the village. Nobody Hurt.

AN INFAMOUS ORDER.

In a former communication I wrote you the particulars of the firing into the steamer *Suwanee*, below this place, last week, and also spoke of the order issued by the commander of the troops on board. I have obtained the proof of the issuing of the order by Lieut.-Col. PARSONS, of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry. I am permitted to publish the following letter:

ALEXANDRIA, La., April, 1864.

J. M. THOMAS, *Assistant Special Agent Treasury Department, Memphis, Tenn.*:

When on board the steamer *Suwanee*, on the 30th inst., about twenty-five miles below here, the boat was fired into by guerrillas, killing seven persons and wounding thirteen wounded. There were three companies of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry, under command of Lieut.-Col. PARSONS, on board. As the boat came on up, I heard Col. PARSONS give commissary officer in his room (a Jew) an order, which occurred, and two unarmed citizens, while standing on the levee, about fifteen miles below, were waving in the air the flag of truce, were fired upon and both of them, supposed to be killed. I have since learned that the men were loyal, and had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The truth of this letter can be established by every man on board the boat. The *Suwanee* was the fifth boattheavy fired into over five months. Mrs. WARREN's plantation house, six miles above the place where the boat was fired into. This was done by way of "retaliation." Gen. WILSON is a fighting officer, well-known Union leader. Wishing firing upon unarmed, noncombatants is unknown, was one of a Federal officer on the *Suwanee* that the usual ordered firing for those of meeting scenes of the "outrage and promise." They did not, he said, want to hurt women, and seeing no white people about, the firing was stopped. It was no difference how many innocent white men, women and children were slaughtered in cold blood, but the "colored people," dear creatures! not a hair of their heads must be touched, or touched! This is a specimen of Abolition philanthropy without a parallel.

THE REBEL PIRATE.

Burning of the Ship Arvon, of Boston, by the Pirate—Part of the Ship's Crew Taken aboard the Steamer—Whereabouts of the Alabama.

The brig *Mary*, of Barbadoes, Capt. MARTIN, from Rio Grande, Brazil, March 8, with hides, wool, horns, &c., to masters, arrived here Tuesday, April 21, at midnight, lat. 14° 20' N., lon. 52° 40' W., was boarded by the rebel steamer *Florida*—as reported by the officer who came on board. They supposed her to be the American brig *Lizzie*, of Baltimore, Capt. DUDLEY, from Rio Grande for Barbadoes, with mules. They reported having three weeks previously burned the ship *Arvon*, of Boston, from Cádiz for the United States, and part of the crew joined the pirate.

Whereabouts of the Alabama.

From the Cape Town (So. Africa) Mail, March 21.

The well-known Confederate cruiser *Alabama* anchored in Table Bay yesterday afternoon, about 6 o'clock. She had shown the French flag outside, and was made down as a French man-of-war; but on rounding Green Point she hoisted the Confederate colors and steamed up the anchorage. Before the *Alabama* had dropped her anchor, another steamer was made down as standing in, and it was at first reported that it was a Federal. A few minutes, however, cleared up the whole matter, for the new arrival proved to be a French corvette.

Shortly after the *Alabama* had anchored she was boarded by one of our staff, who reports that Capt. SEMMES and his officers once again misplayed that courtesy which won for them such golden opinions on the occasion of her first visit to Table Bay. It will be remembered that the *Alabama*, after coaling at Singapore, fell in with a vessel sailing under English colors as the *Melebar*, which Capt. SEMMES burned, believing her to be in reality a Federal merchantman. Previous to the vessel being destroyed, the captain protested most solemnly that the ship was a British vessel, and produced a registry dated at Singapore ten days before. On being asked by Capt. SEMMES if he had a transfer or bill of sale on board, the master said he had left the same with the Customs authorities when the register was granted. Capt. SEMMES thereupon said that the register did not prove the nationality of the ship, and that he must burn her. This was accordingly done, and a court having been held on board the *Alabama*, the Captain of the *Martaban*, alias *Texan Star*, admitted that the whole was a made-up affair, that there had been no actual sale, and that after he had got to sea he painted the new name on the stern of the vessel. Capt. SEMMES took the depositions of the master and of the mate, certifying to these facts, which will be available should they ever be called for.

Two days afterward, as our readers are already aware, Capt. SEMMES burnt two other Federals. On the 14th of January he fell in with the American ship *Lamp Lamp*, from Cape Coast, bound from Bombay to Rangoon, which he also destroyed, sending the Captain and crew on the island of Anjenga. The *Alabama* continued cruising about in the hope of falling in with additional prizes, but without success. She spoke and boarded a number of vessels, which turned out to be bona fide merchants, and made her way into the Mozambique Channel, from whence she came to the Cape. Ten days ago the *Alabama* made the Cape Point light, and has been standing off and on since, waiting for the expiration of the three months which must elapse between her coaling at British ports. It will be remembered that she coaled at Singapore on the 31st of December, so that the period will expire to-day. She will probably remain here three or four days, and when her coaling is completed, will be open for the inspection of the public.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Destruction of Railroads—Concentration of Troops—Cultivation of the Soil.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Monday, May 2, 1864.

The destruction of the railroad from the Watauga River to Lick Creek and Bull's Gap has put it out of the power of any considerable force to advance upon Knoxville for a long time to come. Under directions from headquarters, Brig.-Gen. MAYNARD made a rapid march with his brigade, the Second of the Tenth Corps, from Jonesboro to the crossing of the Watauga. Intelligence of his advance had preceded him, however, for the long rail was mounted at Bristol, and reinforcements were hurriedly dispatched by train for the defence of the bridge at that place. Gen. MAYNARD, upon reconnoitering the position, and finding that an attack in front would expose his men to a heavy fire from the enemy, who were strongly posted in block-houses and behind earthworks, resolved to cross below, and turn the enemy's flank. Being also met here by a heavy force, which, after a brief but fierce engagement, he fell back, destroying the road and culverts, and burning all the bridges from that point down to Bull's Gap. The rails were supplied in long sections over the embankment, the chairs broken, the ties piled up with fence rails, and the iron rails laid upon them, and all burned together, bending the rails so as to render them unfit for use. So thorough has been the destruction of the road that it will take months to restore it, even allowing that the rebels had their rails ready at hand. In this work Gen. MAYNARD has entirely disorganized Morgan and Saltpeter Gap, the great raider had better give up the business. While near the Watauga, and marching to attack the bridge, Gen. MAYNARD sent in a flag of truce, demanding that the secret, vicious guerilla and murderer, RANSOM, recently captured near Rheatown, should be treated as a prisoner of war, and stating that he was acting under orders to enforce the conscription. Gen. MAYNARD received the message and sent it to Gen. COX, to be forwarded to corps headquarters, but sent his compliments to Gen. MAYNARD, and the remark that he (BROWNLOW) had violated the principles of honorable warfare by shooting a flag of truce, and that he would have him hung. Gen. MAYNARD declined to accept the position. It was, no doubt, the old ruse to gain time for the arrival of his reinforcements.

The object of the concentration was fully accomplished. This destruction of the enemy's line of communication was preparatory to an important movement of the whole army, commencing on the 1st of May. The details of which, would be unwise to publish. Suffice it to say that the grand programme of Gen. GRANT, in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, is now in process of execution. It is not military that there may be a portion of reinforcements for FRANKLIN.

THE REBEL PIRATE.

Burning of the Ship Arvon, of Boston, by the Pirate—Part of the Ship's Crew Taken aboard the Steamer—Whereabouts of the Alabama.

The brig *Mary*, of Barbadoes, Capt. MARTIN, from Rio Grande, Brazil, March 8, with hides, wool, horns, &c., to masters, arrived here Tuesday, April 21, at midnight, lat. 14° 20' N., lon. 52° 40' W., was boarded by the rebel steamer *Florida*—as reported by the officer who came on board. They supposed her to be the American brig *Lizzie*, of Baltimore, Capt. DUDLEY, from Rio Grande for Barbadoes, with mules. They reported having, three weeks previously, burned the ship *Arvon*, of Boston, from Cádiz for the United States, and part of the crew joined the pirate.

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AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE H. HALSEY, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, JR. VIRTUE & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, May 14, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Alexander Woodcock, deceased,

$5,000 Kentucky 6 per cent. Bonds.

200 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.....$50 each.

25 shares New-York Central Railroad Co.....$100 each.

25 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company.....$100 each.

25 shares Manhattan Company.....$50 each.

5 shares Bank State of New-York.....$100 each.

5 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank.....$50 each.

HENRY H. LAND, Auctioneer.

GOUPIL & CO.'S MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF FOREIGN PAINTINGS—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 12 and 13, at 7½ o'clock, at the Old Dunscomb Gallery, No. 863 Broadway, next door below Twenty-Second-st., the entire collection of foreign paintings of Goupil & Co., comprising the works of Meissonier, Gerome, Toulmouche, Chavet, Troyon, Van Marcke, Bonvin, Vetter, Pasini, Rosa Bonheur, Frere, Hamon, Lambinet, Ziem, Daubigny, Corot, Diaz, Jacque, Millet, Rousseau, Dupre, De Breakeleer, Willems, Ferrat, Peyron, Bouguereau, Lasalle, David, Merlon, Gendronon, Jacque, Landseer, de Haas, De Marck, Poree, Picou, Bernard, Meyer, Dechenes, Lobbert, Hagborg, Wahlert, Pelliet, Le Roy, Leignel, and many others of the French and Swiss Schools.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL

will be represented by a number of very desirable pictures selected from the studios of the artists, and contributed expressly for this sale. Among others we recognize the contributions of Bierstadt, Church, Gifford, Kensett, Jasper Cropsey, Hubbard, Casilear, Gifford, Kensett, Lambdin, Johnson, Hart, Durand, McEntee, Lamb, Hamilton, Benson, Dana, Whittredge, Brevoort, Mignot, Inman, Church, Weir, Dana.

And we take pleasure in announcing that one of the very finest works of the late lamented

ALEXANDER

the finest work of the artist, and long acknowledged the most beautiful as it is the most refined under figure ever painted by an American, and it will known by the best line engraving ever done in this country, by the distinguished artist, A. H. DURAND.

The very high standing of the house of Messrs. GOUPIL, their reputation for taste, and the many advantages they possess for collecting through their various houses in the art capitals of Europe, have always given their importations advantages over all other parties. All the same, too, they offer to the public particular inducements to collectors, as the new buyer is generally surprising high rates of exchange under nearly altogether previous duties.

Full particulars, with catalogues, will shortly be ready.

The collection will be on exhibition at the Dunscomb Gallery, No. 863 Broadway, on THURSDAY, May 5, continuing open day and evening until the nights of sale.

HENRY H. LAND, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 12, at 11 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 93 Liberty-st.,

Four handsome five and six years old, fifteen hands high, perfect saddle and Kiddy are very stylish and gentle drivers, and will go in harness.

One pair bay horses, seven years old, very fast travelers and stylish drivers, kind and gentle, and sold for no fault; 2,500 guineas.

One jump-seat wagon in good order.

One buggy quite low, and one open carriage but little used.

Also, one single harness; one set double harness. The above is the property of a gentleman who declines of the same in consequence of having no further use for them.

A pair of very pretty, closely matched dark brown ponies, 13½ hands high, with flowing tails and manes; gentle, stylish drivers, and every way suitable for a lady's pony chaise; have been used and also ridden by children; warranted sound in all respects, and are sold by the present owner solely because he has more horses than he can use.

Also, a splendid match team of bright bay horses, with long manes and tails, 15¾ hands high, about eight years old, very stylish, kind and gentle in single or double harness, and believed to be sound. A very desirable team.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY NORTHEAST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 42D-ST.—R. V. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings, by order of executor:

BROADWAY and 42d-st.—The 5 valuable lots, with the 3 five-story brick stores on the northeast corner of Broadway and 42d-st., being 104 ft. 8 ins. on Broadway, 53 ft. 10½ ins. on 42d-st., 95 ft. 9½ ins. north side, and 100 ft. 4 ins. east side.

Were 42d-st.—The valuable lot on the north side, 53 ft. 10½ ins. east of Broadway, being 25 ft. front and rear by 100 ft. 4 ins. in depth, more or less.

A portion may remain on mortgage if required.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF TWO VALUABLE lots on West 42d-st., near 8th-av.

R. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 12, 1864, at twelve o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings, by order of executor:

West 42d-st.—The two valuable lots on the south side of 42d-st., 300 feet west of 8th-av. Each lot 25 feet front and rear, by 100 feet 4 inches in depth.

Terms at sale. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.

R. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPERB COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, the handsome country seat at Newburgh, Orange County, New-York. For maps, particulars, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 5, 1864.

COPPER SCALE.

There will be offered for sale at public auction on THURSDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock M., at the Union States Navy-yard, Washington, about seventy-five thousand pounds of copper scale.

It can be examined at any time previous to the day of sale upon application to the Commandant of the Washington Navy-yard. Samples of similar scale have shown 93 per cent of metallic copper.

Twenty per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of the sale, and twelve days will be allowed to remove it from the yard; and, if not so removed, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

All payments to be made to Government funds, and before the scale is removed from the Navy-yard.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The Chelsea paper mills and appurtenances situate at Norwich, Conn. To be sold at public auction, on the premises, on the 16th of June, at 12 o'clock A. M. The property consists of the paper mills, containing machines and all the necessary machinery for carrying on the same; with warehouses, dwellings for the Superintendent and the operatives, and the necessary water power. The mills are in full operation, and have the capacity to make twelve thousand pounds of the best quality printing paper a day. There is a good water power, the best running water on the premises. The sale will be positive and without reserve. For information, apply to JAMES LINDSAY on the premises, or to ALEXANDER M. WHITE, at No. 49 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR SALE.

21 volumes Wendell's Reports.
20 volumes Harbour's Supreme Court Reports.
10 volumes New-York Reports Court of Appeals.
9 volumes Abbott's Practice Reports.
3 volumes Greenleaf's Evidence.
1 volume New-York Civil and Code, 6th edition.
1 volume Revised Statutes of New-York, 5th edition.
1 volume New Clerk's Assistant.
2 volumes Laws of New-York.
4 volumes Kent's Commentaries.
4 volumes Blackstone's Commentaries, 2 books.
1 volume Cleary's New-York Practice. Special Proceedings.
1 volume Abbott's Pleadings, Forms under New-York Code.
1 volume New-York Civil and Criminal Justice.
1 volume McCall's Forms.
1 volume New-York Justice.

The above offers a splendid opportunity for young lawyers to supply themselves cheaply with a good library. The books are in first-rate condition, neither soiled nor worn. Apply to JOHN C. BELLE, Huntington, N. Y.

7,000 THEOLOGICAL AND SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS, at 50 per cent. discount. Catalogues sent on application. M. TIERNAN & CO., No. 145 Nassau-st. and No. 5 Park-row.

THOSE EXQUISITE BOOKS WITH BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, "Royal ruins of Europe," "Queens of Christendom," and "Queens of Society," are published by CHARLES SCRIBNER, Publisher, No. 124 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FURNITURE.

A LARGE LOT OF RICH MAHOGANY ARMCHAIRS AND WALNUT ARMCHAIRS. A dealer in Boston, who has failed, sends us a large lot of Armchairs, and must have the money. Also manufacturers of Sofas, Lounges and Chamber Furniture, of which

DEAL A BOSTON,
Manufacturing at Charlestown, Mass.
Retail Store, Boston, Mass.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—THE undersigned are manufacturing for the trade a superior article of polishing all kinds of Ornaments in the parlor, bedroom, hall or kitchen, which neither stains, dirties, dents and deceptions in pattern destroys, cleans with one rub. Also, a superior article of SCOURING PASTE. Apply to or address

SCOURER, No. 120 41-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of every variety, plain and ornamental, at No. 7 FARRINGTON-PL., one door east of Sixth-av., opposite R. H. Stoddard's.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Of the best quality, colored and decorated, plain and ornamental, in sets or single articles, at all prices, at manufactory, WARREN WARE, No. 37 Canal-st.

OFFICE FIXTURES, RAILINGS, &c.—For sale at the New-York Produce Exchange. Apply to JAMES BOUGHTON, Clerk, Foot 20 to 6.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.

AND

MARINE CORPS.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS, CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $302 AND $325.
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS.

$302 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE-MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING agreed to fill the navy and Marine Corps, enlistments for recruits to be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be credited on the quotas of the wards where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty in cash down, upon it is being duly passed upon by the surgeon:

When enlisting for one year in the navy.....$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy.....$200
Any person bringing a recruit for the navy or Marine Corps to this office will receive a COUNTY PREMIUM OF $25.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Officers.	
First or Orderly Sergeants	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	13 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-Yard	13 per month.
Privates on Sea	14 per month.
Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $100, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.	
The pay of ordinary seamen is as follows:	
First class Firemen	$38 per month.
Second-class Firemen	33 per month.
Coal-passers	27 per month.
Coal-heavers	27 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	18 per month.
Boys	12 per month.

Persons who will enlist in the Navy, who are between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

Persons who will enlist in the Navy will be paid the bounty as soon as they report themselves at the Navy-yard, and the remainder in three installments, as follows: One-third at the end of three months' service; one-third at the end of six months' service, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All persons enlisted and receiving the bounty mentioned, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 9 Cherry-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 166 South-st.
CAPT. A. M. BENYOORT, U. S. M. C., No. 13 Bowery.
EDWARD P. MEEKER, U. S. M. C., County Bounty Rooms, No. 13 Bowery.

G. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM K. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
New-York, April 6, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
Gen. Chambers-st. and Broadway,
ENTRANCE on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$302 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional.....100 00
Total.....$402 00

Applications to be made personally at the office of the Committee.

If any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office will receive a premium of twenty dollars

G. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM K. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
New-York, April 6, 1864.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE PARAGRAPH-GENERAL,
ALBANY, May 2, 1864.

FOR WANT OF LIKE FACILITIES AS it was ever allowed in the Northern and Western Divisions, the men enlisted under the recent calls in the Southern Division of the State (comprising the first ten Congressional Districts) were obliged, most of them, to go to the field without the State bounty. In Con ressional Districts many, whose families were in need, have not been able to reach the field, and many have been killed.

Widows and others, residing in New-York City and the vicinity, having claims on this office, will, if they call on Maj. ROBERT HENRY, Jr., No. 7 State-street, New-York City, have their papers arranged and forwarded, FREE OF EXPENSE.

JOHN D. VAN BUREN,
Paymaster-General.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

An interest in a Foundry and Machine-shop in Saint Louis, Mo., for sale. A party with not less than $30,000 to a larger amount could find a good chance for investing, desiring to invest in an old and well established foundry and machine-shop, in Saint Louis, Mo., now doing a large and profitable business, can purchase an interest therein, by addressing the undersigned, who will give all necessary information. By action of the State Convention, Missouri is now a free State, and her immense mineral wealth developed, by free labor, will make her one of the richest States in the West. The abundance of iron and coal in the immediate vicinity of the city, makes the a very desirable investment.

O. M. B. MARKHAM,
Saint Louis, Mo.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.—THOMAS R. AGNEW, the great grocer, tea and flour dealer of this City, corner of Greenwich and Murray-sts., is now selling teas, coffees, flour, wines, sugars, molasses, syrups, and everything else needed in every family, cheaper than any other dealer in the United States. Come prime fresh goods. Wholesale department, No. 263 Greenwich-st.; retail, corner of Greenwich and Murray-sts.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. H. TAPPEN, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. C. CORNELL, will leave Jones' Wood Dock, foot of Seventy-second-st., from Long Dock, at 6 P. M., daily (Sundays excepted), from foot of Courtlandt-st., at 6 P. M., Saturdays, 2 P. M. will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR ALBANY.—CHANCE OF TIME.—The new and splendid steamer C. P. PALMER, will, until further notice, leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Beach-st., at 7 A. M., stopping for passengers at Newburgh, Cornwall, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Barrytown, Catskill and Hudson.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip at 5 P. M. daily, at 10 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic Railroad. New-Haven and Harlem Railroad trains, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Pier-slip at 5 P. M., Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE.—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, POUGHKEEPSIE, and Newburgh. The steamer MARY POWELL, leaves Jay-st. Pier, every afternoon at 4½.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN O'LEARY'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 203 Next-st., and No. 6 Fleet-pl., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.

For general farm mission.
For English and Gothic Cottages, Outbuildings, &c.
ROBERT HAYDOCK, Agent,
No. 74 Maiden-lane.

WEDDING CARDS.

ENGRAVED, with Plate, Fifty Cards, $2 50; Fifty Envelopes, with Name, $1 50. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

READY ROOFING.

AT HALF THE COST OF TIN OR SHINGLES.

Send for circular.
READY ROOFING CO., No. 78 Maiden-lane, New-York.

SCOTCH PIG IRON.

For sale in lots to suit purchasers, 100 tons No. 1 Eglinton, for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 100 Pearl-st.

PLANTS, PLANTS.

Standard Roses, Verbenas, Monthly Roses, Petunias and all other plants for flowering in pots, Dahlias and Gladiolus roots furnished and gardens laid out and planted by the subscriber, who guarantees that every plant purchased of him shall be as represented. Orders carefully executed and delivered at the central depot, by WM. FITZPATRICK, Florist, No. 353 4th-av. and Broadway.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METAL.—Cash paid for rags, 3 cents per pound; bagging, 3 cents per pound; old iron, 2 cents per pound; copper, 30 cents per pound; brass and composition, 17 cents per pound; old lead, 4 cents per pound; pewter, 20 cents per pound; old zinc, 2 cents per pound. Orders sent per postal will receive prompt attention. Highest cash prices paid for all kinds of rags and metals. Office, No. 15 New Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Q

WATER WHEELS